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Tower Views

by Clearway

Is U. S. a Greedy Parson?

Pawns of Power Politics

Let Heart Speak to Heart

¶ **Rebuke**—America has to take this one, having no logical defense. "United States," says Mussolini's newspaper, "has first place as an exporting country for pacific speeches—it has first place also as exporter of armaments. Our Japanese friends know something about that. As Japanese they receive sermons from America, as customers they get from the same America whatever they need to meet the situation in China—for pay, naturally." •We could, of course, turn the accusation back to Italy where sermons are scorned from any source which preaches peace or pleads for international morality. But that is beside the point. The point is that if the United States assumes the privilege of leading the world toward peace, it should forego the dubious profit of furnishing the world with materials of war.

¶ **Satisfaction** — Despite the long shadows cast from across the border, Czechoslovakia finds cause for satisfaction in the "crisis" which draws the eyes of the world to central Europe. Definite recent tendencies—stirred to the active point by the German mobilization plans—reveal an unmistakable recognition on the part of the western democracies that the Sudeten-German issue is an affair of international importance — and that gives Prague new hopes of strong assistance in case of invasion; and simultaneously, the spotlight of international relationships having been turned on the minorities problem, Prague feels that the issue emerges in its true light, namely, as a part of the National Socialists pan-German program in central Europe. • Inevitable steps: More light; more wisdom; more satisfaction.

¶ **Pawn**—The fate of the Sudeten-Germans is revealed with increasing clarity as a pawn for conflicting ambitions in the European game of power politics. In the party itself a split develops, as conservative Sudeten Germans favor accepting the Government's offer to grant the privilege of establishing self-governing cantons in the affected territory, and radical National Socialists in "Führer" Henlein's party hold out for territorial autonomy, while Henlein himself requests the British mediatorial mission to allow him time to consult with his "political friends" (the latter term presumably applying to "friends" in Berlin).

¶ **Another player** makes an appearance, too, as Premier Bela Imredy of Hungary announces that that internationally pro-German country will not consider the Little Entente nonaggression pact as effective until the Czechoslovakian minorities problem is solved to Hungary's satisfaction—a decision not altogether surprising in the light of Hungarian Regent Horthy's visit with the Reichsführer. • "Power politics" and "the poor people"—alliterative synonyms.

¶ **Power** — Great Britain reveals that, while playing it, it knows how to label certain aspects of power politics. Its Ambassador to Germany, Sir Nevile Henderson, boards a plane for Berlin. He looks grave. His message is man talk. His mission is delicate. In his ears are echoing a warning meant to be read in all the chancelleries in Europe. It is sounded in British quarters: "If any party concerned in the issues at stake should show themselves lacking in a real desire to contribute toward a settlement they must obviously, in view of those issues, be guilty of criminal folly." That, in short, is British sentiment. And so Sir Nevile takes off. Presently he is closeted with Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop. It is not difficult to guess his message. It probably consists of two parts: France cannot evade her obligations to Czechoslovakia; England cannot afford to let France be beaten. Ergo: If Germany attacks Czechoslovakia the guilt of war-making will be upon her; and the might of Great Britain may be arrayed against her.

¶ **It seems** pitiable that such terms and arguments are necessary. If people could talk to people ear to ear Anglo-Saxons might say to Germans: "See here, we've all made mistakes. So let's settle this mess peaceably as friends and Christians; let's use the force of reason and do away with the force of powder." And Germans might say—and probably would say: "Ja, wohl!"

¶ **Armament**—Great Britain impounds an armament! What a newspaper story! Visions of international conferences, of readjustments of national defense, of tensions lessened, and fears reduced! Facts: The liner Paris arrives at Plymouth, England. Down the gang-plank strides cinema cowboy Tom Mix in cream-colored cowboy suit, ten gallon hat and all. He leads his famous horse, Tony. Respecting his wishes, "so's Tony won't be scared," the liner's whistles are soft-pedaled. But the British customs officers are not empowered to soft pedal. They temporarily confiscate eight six-shooters and five rifles belonging to Mr. Mix. He can't tote 'em in England without a license. • If we could only get those customs officers to function that way with all the armaments in Europe!

Prague Feels War Tension Eased; Britain and France Buy U. S. Planes

U. S. 'Sermons and Arms'

By the Associated Press

Rome, Aug. 31

Premier Mussolini's newspaper answered Secretary of State Cordell Hull's anti-war statement of Aug. 27 today with a gibe at the United States as "an exporting country" of both "sermons" and arms.

"Not a day passes without bringing from America a sermon whose argument is always the same," Il Popolo d'Italia said editorially.

"While the United States has the first place as an exporting country for pacifist speeches, it has first place also as exporter of armaments.

"Our Japanese friends know something about that. As Japanese they receive sermons from America, as customers they get from the same America whatever they need to meet the situation in China—for pay, naturally."

On the tenth anniversary of the Kellogg-Briand Pact last Saturday, Mr. Hull reminded warlike nations of their "solemn pledges" to refrain from war.

Czechs find significance in wider understanding of Sudeten issue as world problem.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 31—General satisfaction and much relaxation of the high tension which had reigned for the previous 48 hours was felt here as evidences from London, Paris, and Washington show that the Western Democracies have finally indicated that the Sudeten German issue is a world affair, which must be settled peacefully or produce international conflict.

Appreciative as the Czechs are for the help which their interpretation of events leads them to feel sure would be theirs if Germany should attempt armed intervention, they hold that it is even more significant that the actual nature of the Sudeten-German issue is disclosed.

The conflict, it is declared, is now revealed as a part of the program of a great nation to extend its hegemony over Central Europe, rather than any fundamental concern for the blood and race which have played so large a part in the accompanying propaganda.

Czechs Strengthened

However much Czechoslovakia may feel that, in actual practice, democracy is an ideal which the Czech people accept as the only basis for their existence, the indications of present help from the greater democracies has strengthened their faith considerably.

It would, however, be a fundamen-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

American Airplane Factories Pushed by London and Paris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — Great Britain and France, facing a crisis in Europe, are making every effort to hasten delivery of the warplane re-enforcements they have ordered in the United States.

Informed persons indicated, however, that the craft would not be ready for shipment within four or five months.

The German-Czechoslovakia situation, which occasioned the appeals for quick delivery, is receiving the closest study by President Roosevelt and State Department officials. Should conflict break out in Europe before the planes are completed, the American Neutrality Act might prevent their shipment.

Great Britain has ordered 400 reconnaissance and training planes in this country—200 from the Lockheed Company and 200 from the North American Aviation Corporation. France has ordered 100 pursuit planes from Curtiss-Wright.

France preceded Great Britain, through manufacturers here, in taking the first formal step toward obtaining licenses from the Munitions Control Board for the export of the planes.

Licenses totaling $5,00,000 were issued for French planes last month, but shipments have not started. Great Britain has not yet applied for the licenses.

American aviation manufacturers are working to capacity on orders from the American Army and Navy and from civilians. Several companies which have received foreign orders are known to be enlarging their plants.

Arms shipments to Great Britain and France were low in June. Britain took $40,506.46 worth of material, including explosives. France bought $58,745 worth of supplies, principally civil airplanes.

Licenses for shipments to Germany totaled $138,384.31, consisting almost entirely of civil airplanes. Under the act creating the Munitions Control Board, however, these are listed as war materials.

The European situation was the subject of a conference yesterday between President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Although both declined comment afterward, it is known that some Government officials regard Europe as being at a crossroads between peace and war.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, said he would ask the next Congress to appoint a Congressional Committee to study world political and economic conditions. It would be instructed to visit "trouble spots," such as Spain and China, and report its findings to Congress.

Tokyo Rejects Plane Protest

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Japanese Government tonight rejected the protest of the United States against the destruction of a Chinese-American airliner near Canton, South China, by Japanese warplanes on Aug. 24.

The Japanese reply to the protest delivered by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew admitted, however, that the attack of Japanese planes continued after the airliner had alighted on a small river between Canton and Macao.

Fourteen persons aboard the plane, all Chinese, are believed to have been killed. The only American aboard, Pilot H. L. Woods of Winfield, Kan., escaped injury and two Chinese survived, one wounded.

[The American note registered "emphatic protest" against the jeopardizing in this way of the lives of American as well as other non-combatant occupants of unarmed civilian planes.]

The Foreign Office spokesman said Japan was compelled to reject the protest because Tokyo's information differed from that apparently reaching the American authorities.

[The American version was drawn chiefly from Pilot Woods, who reported that five Japanese planes attacked his plane while it was en route from Hong Kong to Chungking, machine-gunned it in the air, compelling him to set it down on the river, and continued the machine-gunning after the plane had alighted.]

"I can say positively that the machine-gunning ended as soon as the plane's identity was established," the Foreign Office spokesman asserted. He did not say, however, when the identification was made.

Japan's reply disclaimed all guilt in the destruction of the airliner and, in effect, denied that the incident was of concern to the United States.

It stressed the contention that "the plane acted in such a manner as to invite suspicion." It asserted that the company to which the aircraft in question belonged being a Chinese juridical person, the incident is not one which involves Japan directly with any third power."

A statement of the Japanese version of the attack was appended.

This Changing World

Mr. Berle's Memorandum—An Economic Liberal Knocks Down Some Popular Notions—A Credo for the O'Mahoney Committee

By H. B. Elliston

As soon as I saw the précis of A. A. Berle's memorandum to the Temporary National Economic Committee, I wrote to Mr. Berle for a copy, and read it on a train ride to New York. My forethought seems to have been well justified. Out of the first five persons I talked to in New York, three mentioned the document, and there seems to have been such a run upon it that a news-letter service is reprinting it. The memorandum deserves this wider circulation. For it not only provides the O'Mahoney Committee with admirable terms of reference; it re-raises questions in the public mind, answers to which have been taken for granted under pressure of social reformers.

We might start with the author of the phrase "New Deal," Stuart Chase. Says Mr. Berle, "It is legitimate criticism of such studies as have been made by Stuart Chase that they take as a starting point, not what people want, but what an impartial commentator thinks they ought to want."

Mr. Berle's criticism of the Chase thesis is that of a liberal. Mr. Chase is an anti-liberal because he is an economic planner who would direct economic activity from Washington. One trouble with such a system is that the head planners would do the choosing as well as the planning. If, to pick a German illustration, the head planner said that steel was preferable to butter, steel would be provided at the expense of butter. The liberal objects to this planning because under such a regime the consumer loses his freedom of choice, as to some extent he does, also, in a monopolistic and highly protectionist system.

Mr. Berle also holds up a warning finger about the possible tyranny of regulators, let alone planners, or controllers. A lot of people think they have solved a problem when they say "It ought to be regulated." But regulators are just as human as free enterprisers. Moreover, they are apt to change with a change in administration. There is much to think about in this remark by Mr. Berle:

"There is always the certainty that, at some stage in the history of a regulative body, the regulations will be used for purposes which are either corrupt, political, or doctrinaire. Any of these three may produce violent and extremely unhealthy results. A Harry Daugherty running the Securities and Exchange Commission, as at present constituted, or a Whitney running the Federal Reserve Bank, could create a series of interests which would take years to dislodge. Public utility regulations of many states have turned out to be a means of sanctifying privileges, rather than of protecting the public."

The warning ought to induce caution in advocating regulation and excite enthusiasm for all movements to improve the quality of the public service.

A notion that gets a hammerblow from Mr. Berle is the popular one that power and individual wealth go together.

"I have not been able to get up any intellectual respect for books like Lundberg's 'Sixty Families' (leaving aside the fact that it was extremely inaccurate) because property is one thing and power is another. Concentration of power in New York or Boston has nothing whatever to do with the private fortunes of individuals. The Van Sweringens were no less powerful at the end of their lives, when they were bankrupt, than they were in midstream, when they had between them a fortune worth on paper two or three hundred million."

Much of the economic power which has accrued to the managers of great enterprises is due to the laziness or lack of organization of the owners of the property. Power is simply handed over in proxies. The SEC is trying to reform the proxy system, but I doubt whether there will be much improvement, since the remedy, if one is needed, lies through the organization of stockholders. In this category of lazy, unorganized, and powerless stockholders are some of the rich men who are allegedly, vide Lundberg's "Sixty Families," among America's rulers.

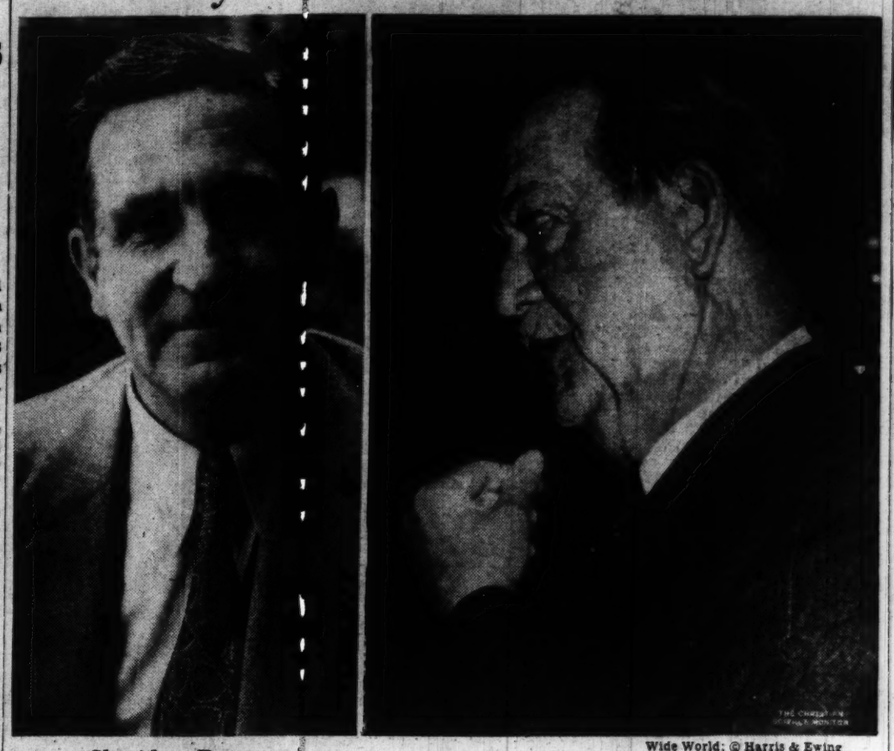
The feeling that monopoly goes with bigness is remorselessly shaken up in the Berle memorandum. "The village grocery store, the village blacksmith, the village grist mill, were all monopolies. Until the advent of the automobile, they charged conventional prices or administered prices which were not elastic. The people of the village could not go many miles to the next town! In a large measure this is still true in small towns. Such competition as there has been, curiously enough, came from large-scale enterprise; mail order houses and later the chain stores."

In my own comments on the problem of monopoly, I have generally instanced the old village shoemaker, but one example is as apposite as the other. Not that I would sanctify bigness. I believe that America has made a signal contribution to material civilization in large-scale organization and managerial genius. In some cases, however, bigness has been an economic mistake. The case of Samuel Insull's enterprises comes to mind. A large-scale enterprise, as Justice Brandeis points out, may outrun the mental stature of the men who direct it.

Moreover, by and large, the social responsibility of the managers has not kept pace with their economic power. For both reasons I think there is a good deal in Fortune's suggestion that big business should rid itself of extraneous activities; steel from coal, automobiles from refrigerators, Schaffner and Marx, the Chicago garment workers, used to be tempted to go into real estate and other lines, but they always replied, "We don't know a thing about real estate, but we know all there is to know about making suits, and we'll stick to that."

Mr. Berle is one of the original New Dealers. He is still as utilitarian as any of his brethren, but, unlike some of them, he has not become doctrinaire. Each problem calls for its own solution to the general end that the economic system will continue to function at its maximum, to remain basically free, and to advance the standard of living. That is true liberalism.

They Test Democratic Primaries



Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Sheridan Downey
California "Ham and Eggs" candidate, leads W. G. McAdoo for Senate nomination.

Ellison D. Smith
Renominated by South Carolina as Senator from that State.

Chattanooga's Role in TVA Struggle; New 'Yardstick' Is Ready for Testing

Conflict between private and Federal electric power facilities is highlighted.

TVA: What It's Doing
First of Five Articles

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Unless some agreement intervenes quickly for sale of private electric power facilities to TVA, this city faces within less than a year the unpleasant and uneconomic prospect of being criss-crossed with duplicating and parallel systems of electric power wires competing to serve its 130,000 people, their homes and industries.

Moreover, it would be an unequal competition between an agency of the Federal Government, TVA, on one side and a hitherto well financed and fairly well managed private company under holding-company ownership on the other side, with scarcely a chance that the private company could survive.

The only possibility for the company to salvage its million of dollars of investment of other people's money seems to lie in its coming to terms with the Tennessee Valley Authority, yet so far as people in the valley can learn, the negotiations between Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and David E. Lilienthal, director of TVA, have made little headway and may even have become stalemated.

Chattanooga voted early in the TVA game, by a 3-to-1 majority after an intense campaign, to authorize an $8,000,000 bond issue to acquire its own electric utility service. The city set up an electric power board which offered the Tennessee Electric Power Company $6,200,000 for its properties in Chattanooga and further offered to negotiate for the purchase of Hales Bar Dam and other generating facilities supplying Chattanooga.

Reason for Refusal

The company refused to consider this, and to understand why, one must look at a map of the company's interconnected power and distribution facilities spread over nearly two-thirds of the State of Tennessee. Chattanooga is the headquarters and the nerve center of this system. To ask the power company to sell its facilities in Chattanooga without selling the rest of its system, is, according to Jo C. Guild, Jr., president of the TEP Co., like proposing to buy out the Pennsylvania Railroad but beginning with an offer only for the New York terminals, which would leave the system beheaded. Then, too, the company considers its Chattanooga properties worth a great deal more than $6,200,000, probably more like $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 anyway.

But the Municipal Power Board calculated by a survey in 1937 that it could build a plant new to serve the Tennessee Electric Power Com-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

TVA Investigators Face Lack of Funds

By the Associated Press

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 31

Harassed by "grave doubts, as to whether its funds would hold out to permit completion of its inquiry, the Congressional TVA Investigating Committee prepared today to close its sessions in the Tennessee Valley with two more days of hearings.

After recessing until next Friday, the Committee will be subject to call by its chairman, Senator Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio, probably in Washington in October or November, when factual results of its study by special engineers and auditors will be disclosed, and some of TVA's sharpest critics, the heads of two principal utility holding companies operating in the Valley area, are expected to be heard.

Knoxville and TVA take over private light system in the biggest test of program.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31 (AP)—Knoxville today becomes a large-scale laboratory for putting the Tennessee Valley Authority "yardstick" power rates under the microscope of municipal distribution.

The City and TVA now take over the entire electric system of the Tennessee Public Service Co., a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share Corp. On Friday, TVA power will flow into more than 32,000 homes, business houses, factories and shops.

The Authority frankly regards Knoxville as the testing ground to prove its highly controversial retail rates are not based on "guess work" but are finely calculated to give the people cheap power with profits for the municipalities.

A private engineering firm that surveyed the proposed setup estimated that after all operating expenses, taxes and amortization costs have been paid, an annual profit of about $200,000 would pour into the city coffers and that Knoxville, at the end of 20 years would own the plant debt free.

The average residential consumer in Knoxville during 1937 paid 3.72 cents a kilowatt-hour. The TVA contract provides the first 50 kilowatt-hours consumed per month shall cost 3 cents per KWH; next 150 kilowatt hours 2 cents per KWH; next 200 kilowatt hours 0.4 cent per KWH; and excess over 1,400 kilowatt-hours consumed per month 0.75 cent per KWH.

Ex-Tammany Chief Names Hines in Police Shifts

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—That Tammany Hall once ruled New York City by the dictates of politicians had been revealed here today by unprecedented authority as a result of testimony by John F. Curry, formerly chief of the Wigwam, in the trial of James J. Hines, powerful Tammany district leader, charged with providing protection for the $20,000,000-a-year policy combine of Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer.

Mr. Curry, a surprise witness yesterday, swore that Mr. Hines asked and received the transfer of many policemen; that 70 per cent of such transfers came from district leaders and that Mr. Hines had also asked that Tammany support William Copeland Dodge for the office of District Attorney of New York County.

In the testimony from the one-time head of the Hall, New York received its most candid and authoritative insight into how it was governed before Tammany's power was broken.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for Mr. Hines, today fought desperately and vainly to have the testimony of the one-time Tammany leader stricken from the record. He insisted that his cross-examination this morning revealed that Mr. Curry had never said he had been asked to demote any officer and that he personally had never transmitted

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

'Peace Tour' Reaches Belgrade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—Mr. George Lansbury's Danubian tour on behalf of the "Embassies of Reconciliation" has now brought him to Yugoslavia, where for the past two or three days he has been busy interviewing politicians in behalf of his plan for a world economic conference to bring world appeasement through the contentment that goes with a higher standard of living.

The veteran British Laborite has already visited Sofia and Bucharest where it is understood that he was impressed by the strong desire of the rulers to promote peaceful cooperation with their neighbors. King Boris was in Italy when Mr. Lansbury reached Sofia, but he had a talk with Premier George Kiosseivanoff, whom he congratulated on signing the Salonika accord, whereby the Balkan countries have once more renounced the use of force. He obtained the Prime Minister's strong support for the idea of a conference to promote international economic reconstruction.

He saw King Carol of Rumania as well as Prime Minister Miron Cristea. The King promised to consider Mr. Lansbury's proposal that he should take the initiative in company with the King of the Belgians, in calling a conference calculated to produce economic appeasement. It is assumed that the conference would follow the lines set out in the program drafted last January by Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, at the request of a number of major European Governments.

A communiqué issued jointly with Rumanian authorities after the conclusion of Mr. Lansbury's visit emphasized the nonaggressive character of the Rumanian military preparations and affirmed the Government's desire to improve the status of minorities, thereby paving the way for a friendlier atmosphere with their neighbors.

Mr. Lansbury's present tour is the latest of several in behalf of "embassies of reconciliation." Previous ones have taken him to see Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, Premier Benito Mussolini, and Central European rulers. On another occasion he saw President Roosevelt.

George Lansbury: Spokesman for Humanity: Magazine Section.

President Fails In First Real Test of Purge

Failure to defeat Smith in South Carolina, and McAdoo's probable defeat show trend.

By the Associated Press

Senatorial candidates with the personal backing of President Roosevelt were on the short ends of Democratic Primary returns today from South Carolina and California.

Ellison D. Smith crushed Mr. Roosevelt's first effort to unseat a Democratic Senator by winning renomination in South Carolina. With returns 90 per cent complete, the veteran of 30-years service held a margin of more than 27,000 votes over the New Deal entry, Gov. Olin D. Johnston.

Despite repeated presidential aid, Senator William Gibbs McAdoo was more than 31,300 votes behind Sheridan Downey, who made a novel pension plan an issue. Downey had 184,043 votes to 150,061 for McAdoo with 6,938 of the 12,438 precincts tabulated.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—In the first test effort to purge the Democratic Party of a prominent congressional conservative President Roosevelt has failed. That is the meaning of the South Carolina primary result yesterday.

As to the unexpected development in California, where veteran New Dealer Senator W. G. McAdoo appears to have been defeated by Sheridan Downey for the Democratic nomination, a new issue is raised that may transcend the Democratic Party. Mr. Downey is a former Townsendite leader who made his campaign on a new "30-every-Thursday" pension plan that President Roosevelt described as fantastic.

His victory seems like a case of out-promising the New Deal, and the result will give pause to both promises. It follows closely the victory in Texas of a Democratic candidate for Governor whose promises of government largesse also were attacked, although "Pass-the-Biscuits" O'Daniel only promised the voters $30 a month. He was stingy compared to Mr. Downey.

Expected in Washington

The Smith victory was expected in Washington, the Downey victory was not. Stephen Early, the President's Secretary described how this morning when he called on the President with Marvin McIntyre, the other Secretary, Mr. Roosevelt "with a twinkle in his eye" pulled out a sealed envelope and proceeded to open it. The envelope contained Mr. Roosevelt's election forecast in South Carolina giving Smith the victory by 40,000.

"It isn't going to be quite 40,000," Mr. Roosevelt is reported by Mr. Early to have commented, still with the twinkle in his eye. The same envelope contained the following presidential apothegm:

"It is often true that it takes a long, long time to bring the past up to the present."

It is obvious that this elaborate ritual of the sealed envelope and statement were designed to emphasize that Mr. Roosevelt forecast the result, and that despite the immediate defeat was prepared to press home the purge.

May Lose Committee

This is the accepted White House attitude at present. There may be need of future envelopes in the three chief remaining "purge" candidacies, for in one of them at least the odds are definitely against Mr. Roosevelt, and the two others are, to say the least, doubtful. Most observers believe Senator Walter F. George will be re-nominated in Georgia despite Mr. Roosevelt, and the chances of Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland and Representative John O'Connor of New York are at least fair as of this date. More can be told on the Tydings fight after Mr. Roosevelt's militant Labor Day journey into Maryland.

With Mr. Smith assured of return to the Senate the problem arises of his Agricultural Committee chairmanship. Mr. Roosevelt had branded him a definite opponent. Mr. Smith may continue as chairman of the Committee, but the New Deal will hold him definitely hostile. Federal patronage, it is assumed, will be withheld.

Details of California and South Carolina primaries: Page 5.

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German Navy Maneuvers in North Sea

The News

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's rebuilt Navy is holding maneuvers in the North Sea, it was disclosed Aug. 30 while preliminary Army maneuvers continued in various parts of the country and Chancellor Adolf Hitler inspected fortifications along the French and Swiss borders.

The maneuvers began Aug. 26 and may last until the middle of September, the Navy Ministry said. They were described as "routine," having no connection with the Central European crisis.

The number of units participating in the exercises was not divulged.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Clear indications that Germany intends to build up to the 35 per cent of British tonnage as specified in the Anglo-German Naval Agreement are contained in a recent number of "Die Wehrmacht" to which Vice-Admiral Guse, Chief of the Naval Operations Staff, also contributes.

According to the present size of the British Fleet, this country is entitled to battleship tonnage of 255,000 tons, 87,000 for aircraft carriers, 300,000 for cruisers and destroyers, and 33,700 tons for submarines.

Germany will shortly have two battleships of 26,000 tons and carrying 11-inch guns (the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst), while two larger battleships of 35,000 tons and each carrying 15-inch guns as well as two aircraft carriers of 19,250 tons are under construction. Three heavy cruisers of 10,000 tons and carrying guns of more than 6 inches are now being built and two are nearing completion. Two light cruisers of the same tonnage and three of 7,000 tons are also planned. Sixteen destroyers (1,625 tons each) with 4.8-inch guns are already completed or in commission, and these will be followed by 10 ships of 1,811 tons in the near future.

As regards submarines, Germany now has 24 of 250 tons each, 13 of 500 to 700 tons, and 31 more are now being built to bring up this country's strength to 45 per cent of the British total. (In the case of submarines, the percentage is 5 per cent, with corresponding alterations in other units to make the general per centage of the total British tonnage up to 35 per cent.) Coastal defense and antisubmarine protection are provided for by 18 torpedo boats of 600 tons each, which are now being built. Thirteen very fast motor boats armed with torpedoes have already been put into active service, and work is proceeding on 11 more.

The Vulkan shipyards at Stettin, on the Baltic, which were closed down after 1918 through the Treaty of Versailles, are shortly to be reopened in order to speed up naval construction.

When this building program is completed, Germany will have an up-to-date fleet able to protect its shores and to maintain the sea routes necessary for its existence, according to this article.

3,000 Men at Work In Saskatchewan On Road Repairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—In a road-reconditioning program 3,000 men are now busy in Saskatchewan, most of them farmers who have been on relief.

The cost will be $1,500,000, jointly shared by Provincial and Federal Governments.

In addition to the reconditioning program, $187,000 is being spent on construction of some roads into mineral areas in northern Saskatchewan.

Much of Saskatchewan's road system has deteriorated seriously in the past few years, due to the fact that finances would not permit the necessary money to keep it up.

The Province has a tremendous mileage of roads—210,000 miles, of which 25,000 are main market roads of dirt, and 7,806 miles of main highways, mostly dirt.

Only 2,806 miles are graveled, while only 139 miles are treated with a bituminous gravel surface.

U. S. Navy to Need $750,000,000 in '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy gave President Roosevelt an estimate that it would require appropriations of $750,000,000 or more next year. This would be a record for peace time.

Admiral William D. Leahy said after a White House conference that an increase of some $200,000,000 over the current funds would be needed to start work on a score of additional warships and continue construction of other vessels during the 12 months beginning next July 1.

Carrying out the billion-dollar, 10-year fleet expansion which Congress authorized in May, the Navy desires funds to start two more battleships, four cruisers, eight destroyers, and six or eight submarines, Admiral Leahy disclosed. He explained that the additional funds would be needed chiefly to continue construction of warships already building or appropriated for.

"Construction costs always mount in the second year," he explained. First year outlays are only for plans and a small quantity of material.

Footprints of Prehistoric Man?

Tracks in Kentucky Sandstone

Upper: Photograph of footprints of a prehistoric creature appearing in solid sandstone on a Kentucky farm. Each foot has five toes, the footprints being 9½ inches long and 6 inches wide across the toes. Darkened area is due to film of oil left on rock after cast of footprints was made. Lower: Photograph of "rubbings" of footprints of one of the prehistoric creatures that left imprints of left and right feet where it stood in damp sand that later hardened into sandstone. Note arch and five toes of each foot.

Geologist Scans Prints in Sand About 200,000,000 Years Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEREA, Ky.—Footprints so human in appearance they have been talked about as possibly having been made by the earliest ancestors of the human race, have been uncovered by Dr. W. G. Burroughs, Berea College Geologist. They occur in sandstone on the farm of Ott Finnell, near Disputanta, Ky., some 12 miles southeast of Berea.

There are 10 prints in all, located about 150 feet above the bottom of the Pottsville formation, which is the name given by geologists to rock formations laid down in Kentucky during the upper carboniferous or Pennsylvanian period. At this time the coal beds of eastern Kentucky and most of the solid strata were formed. The age had its beginning, according to estimates, about 200,000,000 years ago. Dr. Burroughs is seeking to determine the age of the tracks and the kind of creatures that made them.

The bed of sandstone in which the prints occur, according to Dr. Burroughs, may be somewhat younger than lower Pottsville, if the bed proves to have been laid down in a river channel.

Like Human Prints

The footprints, first known of this kind in Kentucky, have many resemblances to the human. Each foot has five toes, though spread apart. The width of the foot across the toes averages six inches, the length 9½ inches. An arch to the foot is clearly visible in all of the tracks. Tracks extend in different directions with no relationship to points of the compass. It appears that whatever creatures were responsible for the tracks, walked aimlessly on the damp sand leaving imprints of their feet. The sand later consolidated into solid sandstone. In two cases there are distinct imprints of left and right feet of the same creature. There are no indications of any forefeet. All evidence points to the fact the creatures walked on their hind feet.

While the footprints have interested those who have seen them, Dr. Burroughs states it still remains to be ascertained what unknown, prehistoric creatures, millions of years before our time, made the fossil tracks.

Age of Amphibians

The age in which the tracks were laid down, however, was a time when land animals had become adapted to living outside the sea. Amphibians, lizards, were masters of the earth, and mammals had not yet come into existence, according to accepted geologic theory.

With this in mind, and knowing that amphibians too had feet that are five-toed, sometimes arched, and sometimes "almost human," in so far as the footprints are concerned, research among recent periodicals has turned up a paper by C. M. Sternberg in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America showing "Carboniferous Tracks From Nova Scotia" that are quite similar to those found by Dr. Burroughs in Kentucky. The resemblance, according to a paleontologist, is considerably stronger in this respect, than when comparison is made with human footprints. The paper was read before the Paleontological Society on Dec. 30, 1932, and the tracks are those of Pseudobradypus unguifer. Both the Pseudobradypus and the unidentified tracks have the same triangular shape with the "heel" as apex. Though the toes are somewhat longer they are approximately the same distance apart. The arch is similarly faintly discernible.

Prison Inspection Weekly Ordered In Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31—A comprehensive program of State supervision and legislation has been put forward here by Gov. George H. Earle as a means of preventing recurrence of the Holmesburg prison tragedy where four convicts were fatally disciplined and others tortured by turning on steam heat in a cell block.

Conferring with Coroner Charles H. Hersch and State Secretary of Welfare Charles I. Engard after flying to Philadelphia from Harrisburg, the Governor announced that:

1. Orders have been given to the State police to make weekly inspections of each of the 60 jails in the State over which the Commonwealth has some supervisory power.

2. State motor police will take charge of the Holmesburg prison, replacing Superintendent William B. Mills and his staff, provided they are requested by Mr. Hersch to do so.

3. Steps will be taken by the next regular session of the Legislature to either "put teeth" into existing legislation or take over county penal institutions.

"The present investigation falls into two main phases," Governor Earle declared.

"First, it is imperative that steps be taken to see that there is no recurrence of anything like this horror in Pennsylvania ever again.

"Secondly, those responsible must be punished."

The Governor said he knew of no precedent for the State police going into the county prisons, but believed the condition to be such as to justify establishing new precedents.

'Blue Ribbon' Jury

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—A "blue ribbon" jury of six business men and clubwomen was asked today to fix blame for what Coroner Charles H. Hersch termed the "murders" of four convicts in heated punishment cells at Philadelphia County Prison.

Summoned before the jury at a coroner's inquest were relatives of the four men, members of the prison staff guards and several prisoners who survived.

Mr. Hersch said the inquest would culminate in "most drastic action" against those guilty.

Pennsylvania Board In Liquor Cleanup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The State Liquor Control Board has launched a cleanup campaign of licenses in Philadelphia similar to recent enforcement drives in Pittsburgh and the anthracite regions, according to disclosure made Aug. 30 by investigators for the Board.

Several mid-city restaurant owners had their licenses suspended for 10 days, while others were cited to appear for a hearing Sept. 6 to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked.

Included in the clubs, bars, restaurants, and hotels under investigation, officials of the Liquor Board revealed, are 14 out of 37 places named by the Bok Grand Jury as being "gambling establishments," which Mayor S. Davis Wilson charged were "licensed by the Liquor Control Board."

South Carolina Maps New Power Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNION, S. C.—Technical and economic phases of a proposed tri-county hydroelectric power development to serve Union, Fairfield and Newberry counties, were discussed at a recent "booster" meeting here of citizens from the areas affected.

Dan Duncan of Greenwood, engineer for the project, said preliminary plans for three dams have been submitted to PWA authorities at Washington The main dam, he said, would be across the Broad River at Lyles Ford in Newberry County. A second would be built across the Tyger River near its confluence with the Broad, in Union County, and the third across the Enoree River in Newberry County near Whitmire.

Curb on 'Lie-Detectors'

TORONTO, Aug. 31 (CP)—Dr. Leonarde Keeler, Director of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Chicago, believes medico-legal technicians, especially lie-detector operators, should be licensed just as medical men and lawyers are licensed.

Dr. Keeler told 1,000 executives yesterday at the International Police Congress that anyone can purchase a lie-detector and "no one can prevent him from shouting aloud he is an expert or prevent him from practicing on the unsuspecting public."

Scout Leader

H. G. Kennard

Lord Baden-Powell

Britain's Chief Scout, with his dove of peace.

British Scouts Nearing Goal In Drive for Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — While the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, was away in Kenya during the early months of 1938, he was studying the necessity for putting the Boy Scouts Association on a sound financial basis. It was to achieve this that he launched the campaign to raise £500,000 to free it from future financial concern.

As soon as the campaign was announced in May of this year the subscriptions, large and small, poured in, and at the time of writing amounted to some £215,000. Lord Nuffield announced that he would give £50,000 if the sum aimed at was reached, but later he said that he would give it unconditionally.

When the drive for the fund was inaugurated Scouts representing the counties of Great Britain were given red pennants. These were to be exchanged for blue pennants when £500 had been raised, and again for green ones when the £1,000 mark was reached. The pennants are hoisted on the Scouts' training ship "Discovery," and by the beginning of August there were 38 green £1,000 pennants flying and 15 blue £500 ones.

Atlanta Police Aid School Boy Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta's School Boy Patrol consisting of 400 boys from the sixth grades of the public school system, will again aid the Atlanta police force in the junior safety program here by assisting children to cross streets before and after school hours during the coming school term, according to a recent announcement made by Police Captain Jack Malcom, of Atlanta. The School Boy Patrol will be augmented by 35 patrolmen at dangerous intersections.

"This year," said Captain Malcom, "we are going to bear down more than ever on the Junior Safety Patrol Plan. We haven't had a traffic fatality of a school child in six or seven years and we are going to do our best to continue this record. The best way to reach grown-ups with our traffic safety methods is through the school children and we intend to 'sell' the children on traffic safety."

Texas Democrat Lays Defeat to GOP Trick

GRAHAM, Texas, Aug. 31 (AP)—Representative W. D. McFarlane charged yesterday that 5,000 Republicans voted in last Saturday's Democratic run-off primary election to defeat him for re-election from the Thirteenth Texas Congressional District.

Mr. McFarlane, an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt, was defeated by Ed Gossett of Wichita Falls by 2,197 votes. A total of 56,879 ballots was cast.

The Representative charged there was a nation-wide effort on the part of the Republican Party to "smear the New Deal" everywhere a strong supporter of President Roosevelt was a candidate for re-election.

Relief From Jokes Asked For Post Offices' Pens

WASHINGTON (AP) — Harrison Parkman, Purchasing Agent for the Post Office Department, says it's time to discard the old jokes about post-office pens.

"We haven't had any complaints at all about them recently," he said. He explained that postmasters had been instructed how to issue pens so that patrons could get the most use out of them.

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Dog-Race Betting Ruled Illegal In New York Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 31—Dog-race betting whereby spectators pay the entry fee of the dogs and share in the purse of the winners is a violation of the law and the authorities of Rockland County are performing their duty when they refuse to permit such a scheme to operate, according to a ruling by Justice Gerald Nolan, of the New York State Supreme Court.

The case came before Justice Nolan in an action brought by Joseph F. Meyers to enjoin officers from interfering with dog-race contests at the Rockland County Fair Grounds in Orangeburg. The defendants were District Attorney George V. Dorsey and Sheriff Edward C. Dorman of Rockland and Superintendent John H. Warriner of the State Police. They held that the Meyers scheme to permit spectators to pay the entry fee of dogs and then share in the purse was merely a new version of illegal betting.

Justice Nolan ruled that while it might seem unjust that the state law should permit horse racing for stakes and meanwhile prohibit dog racing under conditions which did not appear to be essentially different, it was not up to the courts to decide what the law should be with respect to horse or dog racing.

"Such questions are for the Legislature to determine," he held.

Justice Nolan then reviewed the details of the Meyers scheme declaring that, in his opinion, it "directly violated the provisions of Sections 973 and 986 of the penal law."

Mr. Meyers intended to put his betting scheme into operation last month but delayed it on being threatened with prosecution.

WPA Aids S. C. University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately $118,578 in WPA funds, to be supplemented by the institution, will shortly be available for rehabilitating buildings on the University of South Carolina campus, according to Representative H. P. Fuller.

Plan to Spend LABOR DAY WEEK-END At TERRACE GABLES Falmouth Heights, Mass. Hotel closes for Season Sept. 6th

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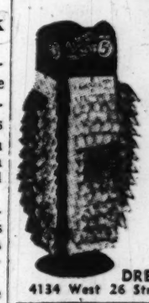
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Visit to Hankow Barred, Air Tourist Sees Canton

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-Two in Series of Articles

HONG KONG—Much information that I have gathered on this world flight will be useless to me once I am back again in the United States. The knowledge which I sincerely trust will be most useless to me in the United States or any country I may visit in the future is how to avoid bombs. During the three days when I thought that I was flying up to Hankow for a box seat in the theater of the Chinese-Japanese conflict every one was full of advice on the bombing subject.

"If the airplane stops unexpectedly or you hear thunder after you arrive at the airport," they said, "scram. Scram very fast. Go to the nearest rice paddy and bury yourself in it, face down in the muck. Be sure it is face down too, for your white skin is the best mark from the air."

The first few times I heard that I made a few feeble remarks about the inevitability of snakes in the rice paddies.

But then Hankow was struck off my sightseeing list. Not by me. And not by China National Airways, but by my careful friends in Pan American Airways, who said that the list of refugees waiting to be evacuated in Hankow was far too long for me to risk a visit there. It might be weeks before I could get back to Hong Kong. And how about my flight across the Pacific?

So reluctantly I turned my attention from Hankow to Canton. When I finally achieved a passport from the Department of State in Washington without the rubber stamp "not good for China" there had been a little argument over my intention to visit the mainland, and in particular Canton.

"You won't want to go to Canton," said the Government officials. "Japan is bombing the railway line between Hong Kong and Canton every day."

"But suppose I want to go anyway" was my reply and after a little intervention the State Department withdrew its restriction that no American shall go to Canton, "especially women."

Trains From Canton

I have seen the railway trains come back from Canton every day. They pass directly under my windows at the Hotel Peninsula in Kowloon. And every few days there are cars with the roofs crushed in and shrapnel marks on their sides. The passengers on those trains have spent a few hours in the rice paddies and then have resumed their journey.

But there is another route to Canton—by boat up the Pearl River and so far the Japanese planes have given a fairly wide berth to those boats and their foreign passengers.

I would go to Canton by boat. I did. And now I am back again in Hong Kong. Happily back. And with my eyes turned even more toward the east, which means the United States, where air raids never have taken place and it is to be hoped never will take place.

I arrived in Canton just at the close of a five-hour bombing. The last of the bombs came as the boat edged its way up the harbor between thousands of junks and sampans, on which one third of the Cantonese make their homes. The "all clear" signal came even while we were going through customs.

Normal Affairs Continue

And the extraordinary thing to one who never has seen a war before was the way in which normal affairs were continuing even in the midst of the destruction of war. Just there by the side of the river a group of children were making sand houses. The shops were doing a thriving business, selling fruit and minute scraps of fish and meat, which the shoppers were carrying home uncovered on the ends of sticks. I looked in the windows of the linen shops with their offerings of bright pink pillows embroidered in startling blue, and remembered with a chuckle the sign on the boat that had told me that I could take in free of duty "necessary and appropriate wearing apparel," and then not with a chuckle that I was entitled to "one pistol, one revolver, and 500 cartridges for self-defense."

My ricksha coolie trotted along to Shameen, the foreign settlement, which he could not enter. I walked over the bridge with its hurdles wound with barbed wire and its sides piled high with sandbags and was told that the fortification was not alone for defense against the Japanese, but to keep out the Chinese who crowd there on foot and in sampans, with not a paddle raised, not a word spoken waiting in utter silence for the end of the air raid. The foreigners are constantly on guard against a rush of Chinese into the settlement, which would mean a vain hope for them and a certain peril for the foreigners since the Japanese would be sure to follow them.

As a matter of fact Shameen is none too safe, since most of the Japanese fliers let their bombs go over Shameen in drifts of wind calculated to carry the missles over into the Chinese quarter. Somehow the foreigners do not have the same trust in those wind drifts as the fliers. So they watch closely. That is more than the Cantonese do. Chinese don't mind noise. They set off a lot of crackers themselves even in peacetime. And the same kind of thinking which makes a Chinese casual in crossing the road in front of motorcars makes him walk unconcernedly under bombs. If they are to hit him, so he reasons, they will do so anyway. So why bother

Houses Demolished

I saw the destruction which the bombs have already caused in Canton, making thousands homeless. The roof of the Sun Yat Sen Memorial has been shattered. The railway station has been reduced to a single wall, and many humble homes have been razed. The list of casualties grows daily.

The objective on the part of the Japanese, of course, is the railway line. For war materials and food are coming in regularly through Hong Kong, as well as from Hanoi in French Indo-China, the two main arteries still left open.

The tops of the main buildings in the city and the sugar mills outside have been covered with three roofs of bamboo, against which it is hoped that bombs will explode and lose some of their destructiveness before reaching the structure below.

But for the houses of the population there is not that protection. I saw the buildings razed that day, with a few people picking over the rubbish, looking for their possessions. But there were no crowds. Evidently only the foreigners were concerned in the day's damage. Even the neighbors of the ruined houses were going on with their daily round, bringing home their goods from market without even a glance at the demolished buildings, cooking their own dinner as though nothing had happened.

In the garden of the Sun Yat Sen Memorial soldiers were drilling, among them women, for the women of Canton have not only given up silk dresses and rouge for the duration of the hostilities, they are sharing the routine of the common soldier, carrying heavy packs, using rifles and preparing for defense behind the lines and in the city.

There are three material things in which the Cantonese put their trust against Japanese invasion other than from the air. The Pearl River has been mined and its narrow channel made even more restricted by the sinking of boats. The terrain outside the main river is cut by canals and other rivers making approach difficult. And thirdly, there is the Canton character. This has been the seat of revolution. This is a population difficult to manage. Canton not only would be a white elephant to Japan, it would be a wasp's nest with every resident, babies as well as adults, traditional fighters, and never giving up.

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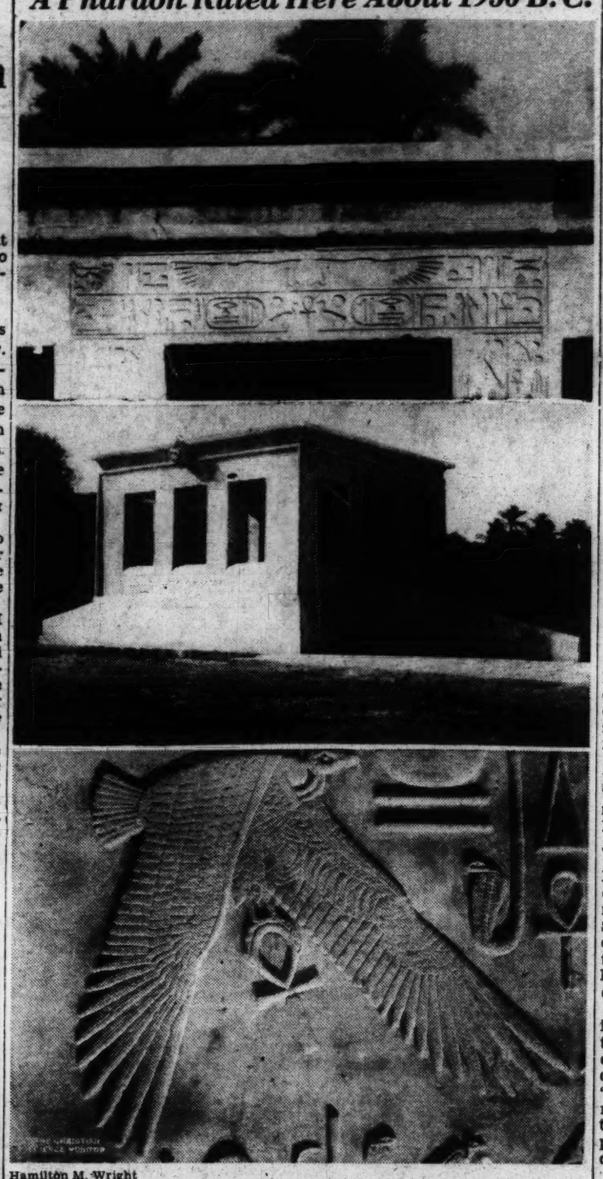

Hamilton M. Wright

Temple of Sesostris I Restored at Karnak, Egypt

Upper: Front view of reconstructed shrine of the conqueror of Libya. King Sesostris I (Senusret I) built the original structure about 1950 B. C. on the occasion of the first jubilee of his reign. The name of this building figures on another monument found in the same foundations and dating to the reign of Queen Hatshepsut, where it is mentioned in a list of shrines. This indicates the shrine was in use for more than 500 years. Reconstruction was accomplished under direction of Henry Chevrier, Director of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, Karnak. The work required four years.

Center: Diagonal view of the temple.

Lower: The vulture goddess, protectoress of Upper Egypt, holding the sign of life in her talons, and hovering above an inscription containing names and titles of the King, thereby giving him her protection.

Rebuilding of Karnak Temple Tells Story of Pharoah Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUXOR, Egypt — Egyptologists, toiling at Karnak, some 400 miles south of Cairo, have disclosed to the world a beautifully-proportioned temple of the Twelfth Dynasty of Pharaohs. It flourished in the Valley of the Nile some 3,800 years ago.

Sesostris I, or Senusret I built it to commemorate the first jubilee of his reign, dedicating it to "His Father Amen-Ra, of good white stone from Turah." That occurred around 1950 B. C., more than 500 years before the time of Amenophis III, excavation of whose pylon led to the discovery of Senusret's shrine.

Sennsret fought the Nubians and Libyans, and in 1938 B. C. a year whose numerals strangely coincide with those of the present division of the Christian Era, he appointed his son as coregent to rule with him. This was the line of kings which became interested in irrigation and constructed the marvellous works in civil engineering in the Fayoum, 65 miles south of Cairo.

The newly-reconstructed temple of Senusret is built on a square plan, raised on a base approached on opposite sides by two stairways, flanked by very low balustrades with rounded tops. On the base is a table of numbers whose meaning is still uncertain. On the base of the pillars, and on both inner and outer sides of the balustrade is listed every province of Egypt at that time, together with the capital of the locality. It is the most ancient such list known and enabled Pierre Laclau, late Director General of Works at Karnak, to determine which way the monument should face, since the provinces of lower Egypt should be on the north side and those of upper Egypt on the south.

Decorations both in hieroglyphics and in scenes were carefully done. All are in low relief except the faces on doorways giving the royal titles, the list of the provinces, figures of the Nile-god and tables of numbers which are incised in the stone. Signs on the doorways are painted blue and the cornice bears a decoration imitating palm fronds which are painted blue, red, and white. No traces of color are evident on the other portions, but the presence of small holes leads to the deduction they were perhaps covered with gold foil.

Possibly only those who have seen the reconstructions at Karnak where thousands upon thousands of blocks and small fragments of stone must be sought out to form the parts belonging to a single column, can grasp any idea of the labor involved to produce an authentic rebuilding in any part of Egypt. Reconstruction and repairs at Karnak began in the last century and still are being continued. Many detailed repairs are added each year to the main Temple of Luxor. Those in charge of the present excavations paid tribute to the labor of their Egyptian assistants who made it a point of honor that none of the exquisite figures should be injured in the excavation.

Social Security Board Names Texan Director

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board appointed Oscar M. Powell of San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 31 to succeed Frank Bane as Executive Director of the Federal Security organization.

Mr. Powell will take office Nov. 1, effective date of Mr. Bane's resignation. Since organization of the Board in 1936 Mr. Powell has been a regional director.

Mr. Bane resigned to become Executive Director of the Council of State Governments with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Powell, a native of Louisiana, has resided in San Antonio for more than 20 years.

Police to Foster Professional Goal For Their Field

TORONTO, Aug. 31 (CP)—Establishment of police work on a professional basis, just as the medical and legal professions are governed, is on the record as a major objective of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Nearly 1,000 police executives from the United States and Canada adopted a committee report during the International Police Congress here calling upon the Association to lead in professionalization efforts.

The report urged establishment of professional rating after two years probation and examinations, standardized qualifications for admission to training schools, standardized formal training schools for advancement and development of research programs.

The report urged adoption of a self-imposed ethics code and creation within the organization of an investigation committee to study and report on charges of non-professional behavior or personal conduct.

New Organization Formed

Formation of a new organization, "State and Provincial Police and Highway Patrol Executives," was completed during a special meeting of state police officials. The organization will be a part of the International Association.

Throughout the second day of the conference, juvenile delinquency, termed by several speakers the most serious police problem in North America, was the main subject.

Chief William J. Quinn of San Francisco reported on progress effected through the Big Brother movement in San Francisco, and Superintendent Charles A. Wheeler of Bridgeport, Conn., said Boy Scout troops established by police forces had proven a material aid in reducing juvenile crime.

Charles A. Wheeler, Police Superintendent of Bridgeport, Conn., told the police executives that scientific devices had proven of great value in crime prevention and detection but "with all of these modern appliances no one has yet hardly scratched the surface of the greatest of all police problems, juvenile delinquency."

Juvenile Court Plan

Superintendent Wheeler mentioned that police efforts had been directed through the channels of the Big Brother movement in San Francisco and Washington, D. C., while police had formed Boy Scout troops in Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

One phase of the Bridgeport plan, he said, was establishment of a juvenile court with a judge handling all juvenile cases in the county, trying the cases away from regular courthouses.

Sheldon Millman of Chicago, Mayor of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, described the movement he headed as the solution of the youthful criminal problem. He said the self-governing youth organization was organized in 1914 and continues for the purpose of attracting "so-called delinquent boys," to transfer their energies into useful channels.

The Police Congress adopted a resolution by Chief Quinn urging the United States to purchase or transform battleships no longer in service and man them with competent officers and training instructors and take about 1,000 problem children on a six-month cruise while training them in trades and vocations.

Dame Catharine Rose Wins

T. Beatty, employee of an Essex, England firm, won the professional championship for roses at the Royal Horticultural show—a Dame Catharine of palest sulphur yellow, perfect in form and symmetry.

Youth Warned Against Military Glamour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MENDHAM, N. J., Aug. 31—An appeal for wider participation by American youth in the development of local peace groups was made here today by Carl H. Voss, Administrator Director of the Leadership Institute on International Problems before the Institute's fourth annual conference at the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation. Mr. Voss also urged public support of peace training camps as part of the Nation's educational program.

"You are the persons most directly concerned with the trend of peace over militarism," he told the 76 delegates who have come from high schools and colleges for a week's instruction in the technique of leading peace organizations. "It is you who would be required to make the physical sacrifices of warfare," he declared.

"The future prosperity of the peace movement in America depends largely upon the appeal it makes to young people in competition with the martial music and colorful uniforms of military forces, Mr. Voss said as he emphasized that the advantage of pacific policies in world affairs still had to be packaged attractively and sold to a skeptical public. Youthful persons were inclined to be more receptive to such arguments than adults, and thus hold the key to the problem of promoting world peace, he added.

Designed to train youth in organizing and leading their school and social companions in peace movements, the Institute is sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association and the New Jersey Joint Council on International Relations, of which Mr. Voss is Executive Director.

While this particular training camp, an experimental project, has been supported entirely from private sources, Mr. Voss suggested that an extension of the program throughout the United States probably should be aided by Government cooperation and subsidy.

"Our Government has seen fit to appropriate large sums for military training in its quest for peace," he continued. "In spite of such expenditures we still are plagued by wars, which indicates some more enlightened approach to the problem may be required. We believe that educating young people how to maintain peace rather than to make war is the answer."

Mr. Voss did not advocate disarmament but proposed that peace training activities could parallel the National Guard, the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Students enlisted for such organizations, he suggested, could study the underlying causes of war in preparation for world citizenship.

An attempt to enlarge the number of school and college clubs dealing with international relations will be made next month by the New Jersey Joint Council on International Relations, Mr. Voss announced. Organization of the program will be under the direction of Richard Burnett, a Newark lawyer.

Zeppelin to Fly Minus Helium

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, Aug. 31 (AP)—Germany's latest zeppelin, the LZ-130, is to take to the air for the first time next week, lifted by hydrogen gas as was the Hindenburg because non-inflammable helium still is unavailable to this nation.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, pioneer in zeppelin navigation, is to be in command of the flight to demonstrate his unflinching belief in the soundness of dirigible principles despite the destruction by explosion of the Hindenburg at Lakehurst, N. J., May 6, 1937.

The new ship will carry a crew for training purposes only, and passengers are not to be carried until its huge bags are filled with helium. Among the crew for the trial hop are to be those who have cruised on the Graf Zeppelin and Hindenburg.

The new ship's proudest innovation is a water-recovery arrangement, whereby water can be obtained from the diesel engine exhaust. This will make it unnecessary to blow off costly helium, when and if it is obtained, to lighten ballast.

One of the chief purposes of the forthcoming trip is to provide practice navigation, and it was expected the ship would be seen not only in south Germany but also along the North Sea and Baltic coasts.

The LZ-130 is 738 feet long, with 7,062,800 cubic feet gas capacity, 4,400 motor horsepower, and accommodations for 40 passengers. The Hindenburg was 803 feet long, had 7,300,000 cubic feet gas capacity, and accommodations for 70 passengers.

General Motors Patents Device On Rear-Engined Car

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—General Motors Corporation patented yesterday a device for rear-engine operation of automobiles.

Although none of the manufacturers of popular types of automobiles has indicated any early intention of marketing a rear-engine machine, Henry Ford also obtained recent patents for such a vehicle.

The General Motors device, invented by Eric Olle Schjolin of Pontiac, Mich., would connect the conventional clutch pedal and gear shifting lever with the rear engine by means of metal ribbons.

The patent indicated the device was designed to be used in connection with a conventional automobile engine except that the engine block and the housing of the rear axle would be in one piece.

Mexican Fortress Becomes a Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — After months and years of negotiations Monterrey's historical Bishop's Palace has been turned over to the city sub-committee of the National Tourist Department, for a minimum of 20 years.

The subcommittee, headed by Ing. José Muguerza, prominent business man and civic leader, will at once proceed to restore the ancient palace-fortress-church, which dominates the city from a hilltop to the south, to its original appearance and condition, and will pave the road leading up the hill to it.

Gardens will be put in, and a museum will be made of the building itself, historical clubs and committees of the city having collected art objects and historical data for just this opportunity over a period of many years. Dr. Amado Fernandez, well-known historian and antiquarian of Monterrey, author of books and articles on the history of North Mexico, will be in the charge of the museum.

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Calmness Reigns in Berlin As London Note Is Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 31—A definite calm today rules over the European situation, with attention once more centered on Prague rather than London, according to opinion in official circles here this afternoon.

No new developments in the Czechoslovakian-Sudeten German dispute have appeared, it is declared here, but it is remarkable, according to Reich opinion, how little is known regarding the results of the many conferences in Prague and what a completely uniform attitude the English press now suddenly adopts on this issue.

One must wait until the new Czech proposals are known and examined it is said. The situation, therefore, is still open and London, which recently played such an active role in this affair must also realize the serious responsibility which it has assumed.

This quieter attitude, it is generally assumed, means that Berlin is waiting to receive the London note, Reichsführer Hitler's answer, which will be given in one of his speeches during the Nuremberg party rally, which opens next Mondayy. The British note, it is stated here, won't be handed to Herr Hitler personally by Ambassador Nevile Henderson but will be delivered through the usual diplomatic channels.

The changed atmosphere, whatever its duration may be, is evidenced in the marked falling off in press attacks upon Czechoslovakia.

Today there is very little comment, whereas yesterday's headlines were talking about "German village overrun by Czechs," "Sudeten German territory in severest distress, blood terror of Czech bandits," etcetera, almost as if a real conflict had broken out between the Reich and Czechoslovakia.

Incidently the violence of this press cambpaign has served in the Reich to increase the uneasiness of people, who already were rather shaken by the calling up of reserves and by nroad into their daily routine produced by maneuvers and by the wholesale transfer of workers to biuld fortifications. They are left bewildered, not knowing what to believe, but with concern over war ever lurink in the background.

Hydroelectric Plant Practically Ready For Danville Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Danville's $3,000,000 hydroelectric plant has been completed, except for one minor operation. Only six engineers and foremen remain in the surveyor's camp. The near-by workmen's camp built to accommodate 300 laborers, is empty.

The six men are on duty to watch the pipe line, in view of the fact that rock slides have damaged it, and to wind up certain details of accounting.

The only task remaining is splicing the sections of the Big Bend Dam, which has not yet begun to collect water. The sealing of the seams can be undertaken only when the temperature caused by chemical reaction has been reduced to 60 degrees. The long siege of warm weather since the dam was completed has delayed this process. Grouting is expected to be undertaken by a small group of skilled concrete workers by the middle of September, and when it is finished the sluice gates will be lowered and water will begin to accumulate.

Many of the contractors have yet to receive their final payments. The PWA still has to pay the City more than $200,000.

North Carolina College Aided by Student Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Students of the North Carolina State College at Raleigh have saved the College approximately $4,000 in furniture bills during the past fiscal year, by making use of the woodworking shop. Instructor Macon R. Rowland pointed out, as an example of what is being accomplished, that this summer the students have manufactured 130 sturdy maple chiffoorobes which will be placed in the dormitories. An estimated saving of $5 was effected on each of these, Mr. Rowland said, as the pieces usually sell for $22.50 retail.

Careful workmanship goes into each piece of furniture, it was stated. Each chifforobe, for example, contains 80 pieces of wood, some of which are handled as many as 20 times.

Recently, the students set about making 50 writing tables, to replace those now in use in the dormitories.

There is an increasing demand for teachers in the woodworking field, in the industrial arts departments of high schools and in the vocational agricultural field, Mr. Rowland declared.

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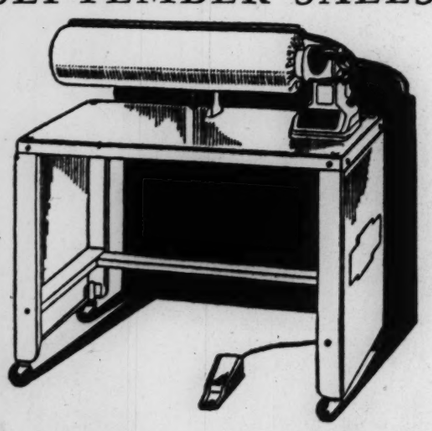

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Paper Kept Off Alaskan Winds

THE CONFLICTING BOUNDARY CLAIMS.

Paper Found by a Visitor on Cabin Walls in Northern Territory

U. S.-Canadian Border Dispute Recalled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SKAGWAY, Alaska—Almost exactly 39 years before President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King reaffirmed Canadian-American friendship at the dedication of the Thousand Islands Bridge, a copy of the San Francisco Call was on its way to Alaska with the story of a threat to peace over the Alaskan-Canadian boundary.

The story is told on the stained front page of the newspaper. It has withstood Alaskan winters since 1899 as insulation on the wall of a log cabin at Circle City, on the banks of the swirling Yukon not far from the Arctic Circle. A visitor rescued it when the cabin was being torn down during his recent visit to Circle City.

On July 24, 1899, the headline read:

"Boundary Dispute Not to Cause War."

This news followed by a few months the breakdown of negotiations in Quebec. The dispute had become acute because of the discovery of gold in Alaska. Terms of the British-Russian treaty of 1825 were claimed by Canada to exclude Dyea and Skagway from American possessions. The United States claimed that purchase of Alaska from Russia clearly included the territory in dispute.

This one-time delicate boundary problem again crops up in Alaska; this time relative to the proposed International Highway between the United States and Canada, which necessarily would have to run nearly 1,500 miles through Canada.

Anyone familiar with the International Highway problem realizes that the United States Highway Commission, just appointed by President Roosevelt, and the Canadian Commission, yet to be chosen, necessarily must be two of the most compromisingly-minded boards ever to meet, if they are to be successful. They face the issue of Canada's building a 1,500-mile highway to connect with a road of 274 miles length from Fairbanks to the Yukon Territory border. Yet both sectors are important to both countries. Largely the expense is Canada's—specifically British Columbia's—estimated at about $15,000,000, but undoubtedly will be more.

Instead of building the International Highway just at this time it is recommended that the money the United States would put into such a road be spent in building needed roads and airports within Alaska. That is perhaps the Territory's greatest need today. The money—or part of the money—Canada would spend on its part of the proposed 2,256-mile highway from Seattle to Fairbanks it is also recommended be expended on a smaller International or "Chilkat" Road.

Just as in the U. S.-Canada-Alaska road, Canada's portion of expense would be greater. But in exchange the United States would help in the cost of building, and lease the road for commercial and, if necessary, military purposes—both to Canada's benefit. Also under the proposal the United States would make the Alaskan port of Skagway a "free port" for Canada and the short distance from the border at the White Pass down to Skagway along the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, disputed in 1899, would be an international corridor used by both nations.

But whether it's the International Highway, the "Chilkat Road" or neither, the last mention of war between the two great North American nations 39 years ago and the recent Roosevelt-McKenzie King statements indicate that international intercommunications problems that have so often resulted in trouble abroad, can be discussed intelligently, without rancor, and with a "finale" productive for both countries.

Chattanooga May Be Power Fight Victim

(Continued from Page 1)

pany's 31,000 meters in Chattanooga for an outlay of not more than $7,127,000. It had obtained meanwhile authorization of a loan and grant of more than $4,000,000 from the Public Works Administration. On the basis of these low interest costs it figured that the standard TVA retail rates, buying power from TVA, would enable it to pay for interest and amortization, operating and maintenance costs, municipal taxes and extensions of service and earn a surplus revenue of $438,000 a year. And besides, these TVA rates would represent a saving of $1,080,000 a year to the customers, or between a third and a fourth of their present bills.

Regarded as Mandate

Unable to consummate a purchase, the Power Board interpreted the March, 1935, election as placing it under a mandate to go ahead and furnish the city with municipally distributed electricity by construction of new facilities if it must. Moreover, the PWA grant would expire in June, 1939, unless extended. Consequently, the Municipal Power Board has now contracted for $1,000,000 worth of supplies and construction which will bring a high-tension line and distribution facilities into East Chattanooga, and is going ahead with plans to build $4,000,000 worth of system by the middle of next year.

This will follow a plan by which the Power Board would eventually give the city a complete electrical distribution system irrespective of the existing privately owned system but resembling it in its ring of high-voltage substations around the city, its network of secondary lines and down to ordinary service lines paralleling the existing company lines on almost every city street. That the subscribers will very generally take the much cheaper TVA power and desert the private company can hardly be gainsaid.

In the East Chattanooga area 8772 calls by solicitors yielded 7,465 contracts, and fewer than 6 per cent of the prospects elected definitely to stay with the company. For the company to try to match TVA rates which are twice subsidized by the Federal Government—once in the construction of TVA dams and once in the PWA grants—would be doubly difficult with a reduced load.

So the question of whether wasteful duplication of facilities in Chattanooga can be prevented settles down to whether heads of TVA and of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation can get together within the next few weeks on a price for the entire Tennessee Electric Power Company system as a unit.

Value at $110,000,000

Total worth of the company is figured in its balance sheet as slightly over $110,000,000. The State Public Service Commission has recognized it as having a valuation for rate-making purposes in the neighborhood of $95,000,000, not taking account of depreciation. The depreciation factor is probably substantial, since no one blames the company for not having put much into its properties during the last few years in the face of threatened extinction.

Though no figures have been given out, there are rumors that the TVA staff of accountants and engineers who have been making an appraisal of the power company properties on a basis of original cost less depreciation have come to a figure of approximately $55,000,000, and that Mr. Lilienthal has offered to recognize enough "going concern" value to bring this up to $65,000,000.

The bonds and preferred stock of the Tennessee Electric Power Company amount to about $74,000,000. These represent the investment of outsiders — insurance compaines, capitalists, builders of the original constituent companies, widows and people of small savings—whom Mr. Willkie has professed himself obligated to protect. Above this, the common stock is held by the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation. Conceivably in the course of negotiations the TVA might be induced to raise its offer to enough to cover the $74,000,000 of bonds and preferred stock, and so pay off these investors, but the advocates of public power declare the holding company's common stock represents only "wind and water," a speculative value rather than anything actually put into the plant, and are against the government's paying anything for this.

Company Highly Efficient

It is rather ironic that the company thus put under the thumbscrews in the New Deal's campaign for public ownership of hydroelectric power is not at all one of the major offenders against good utility practices. Its average charge per kilowatt hour for residential current had declined from 7 cents to 5½ cents between 1929 and 1933, and since has been reduced to less than 4 cents, while average monthly use of electricity in homes was increased from 44 to 118 kilowatt hours in the eight years.

The company won a Charles E. Coffin award for efficiency of service. Its capitalization is conceded to be more conservative than that of some subsidiaries of more pyramided types of holding companies.

Yet, if negotiations for its sale should fail and duplicate facilities be set up in a considerable part of its area, the value eventually recoverable for its investors after a period of one-sided competition may be only a junk value, a fraction of the knock-down price that might be obtained now.

If that turns out, the question will be posed: Is the investors' loss due to unfair advantage taken by the iron hand and crusading fervor of TVA or to the intransigeance of holding company officials in holding out for a price to cover part of their own stake when they might by compromise at least save the shirts of their investors?

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U. S. Army Officers To Aid Haiti's Forces

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department ordered a military mission to Haiti Aug. 30, adding another to a growing number of Latin-American nations with United States advisers.

Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Heidner and Capt. Douglas B. Smith, both infantry officers, were directed to sail Sept. 6 for Port Au Prince to help train the Island Republic's forces. They were requested by President Vincent. The Garde d'Haiti, a constabulary force, was established and trained by United States Marines during a 20-year occupation which ended in 1935.

The Army already has missions in Argentina, Brazil, and Guatemala, and another of a somewhat different category in the Commonwealth of the Philippines The Navy has missions in Argentina, Brazil, and Peru and a fourth South American country has been reported negotiating for such officers.

Hungary Delays 'Little Entente' Peace Pacts

BUDAPEST, August 31 (AP)—Premier Bela Imredy said today Hungary's agreement for nonaggression pacts with the Little Entente States—Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia—would not be considered effective until Czechoslovakia solves its minority problems to Hungary's satisfaction.

This decision, made at a Cabinet meeting, was interpreted in some quarters as a result of talks in Germany last week during the state visit of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Hungarian Regent.

The nonaggression pacts, which were agreed upon at the Little Entente conference at Bled, Yugoslavia, and announced Aug. 23 while Admiral Horthy was in Germany, have not yet been signed or ratified by Hungary.

France Eyes Reich Army

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—The French Army Commission has been called to meet Edouard Daladier, Premier and National Defense Minister, to weigh possible effects of the mobilization of a huge German army.

The Commission of the Chamber of Deputies demanded that Premier Daladier bring to the meeting all information the French Secret Service could gather on the extent of German military preparations, which the French Government estimated numbered 2,000,000 men. (German sources estimate 500,000 to 1,000,000 men will be in the field on fall maneuvers by mid-September.)

It was reported unofficially that the Commission might take steps to put the French Army on a more mobile footing, should it be necessary to back up promises to defend Czechoslovakia if it were invaded by Germany.

The Cabinet has reaffirmed that promise unanimously, a foreign ministry spokesman announced.

Labor Opposes Daladier

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—The chief labor organization of the Paris region declared today that Germany "is menacing the peace of the world," but called upon its members to refuse to accept the Cabinet's decree to increase working hours in the interest of national defense.

The organization—the Union of Workers' Syndicates of the Paris region — declared the Cabinet's decree, permitting abolition of the 40-hour week, was "illegal" and called for a public protest meeting.

The Union asked the General Confederation of Labor—the central union organization of France—to join in a protest.

Henderson to Warn Reich

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Britain's Ambassador to Germany left by plane for Berlin today and was expected to see Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop soon after his arrival.

Persons close to the British Government said Sir Nevile Henderson, who met with the British Cabinet members Aug. 30, was empowered to say to Germany's leaders that the British Government was convinced that France cannot easily evade its obligations to aid Czechoslovakia against aggression and that if France is involved in war with Germany Britain cannot afford to let France be defeated.

British efforts to settle the German-Czechoslovakian crisis by conciliation continued. Full diplomatic efforts remained concentrated on engineering fresh contacts between the Czech Government and the autonomy-demanding Sudeten Germans.

U. S. Envoy Delays Trip

ROME, Aug. 31 (AP) — United States Ambassador William Phillips has postponed his departure for Washington because of the Czechoslovak-German crisis.

The American Ambassador had intended sailing later this week, but delayed his trip to observe events in Central Europe from the Italian end of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Von Opel Correction

VIENNA, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Associated Press yesterday erroneously reported the passing of Dr. Fritz von Opel, Vice Chairman of the Opel Automobile Works at Russelheim-on-the-Main. Dr. von Opel is the son of Wilhelm Opel, present head of the Opel firm. It was Friedrich Opel, brother of Wilhelm Opel, and one of the three sons of Adam Opel, founder of the automobile plant, who had passed on.

Prague Feels Tension Eased

(Continued from Page 1)

tal mistake to imagine that the Czech leaders are taking the possibility of war lightly. As Venkov, regarded as the organ of Premier Milan Hodza writes, "Czechoslovakia is prepared but is not 'for' war. For whatever might be the result of a war we shall have to continue to live with the Germans. We shall have them as neighbors as we have for centuries past. The Czechs will contribute to peace through reconstruction of the State."

Aug. 31 was a day filled with political discussions between the various parties concerned. President Benes had private conversations with two Sudeten German party leaders. A committee of political Ministers dealt with administrative problems arising out of "Plan Number Three," in which the Czech Government is offering a new scheme of decentralization as a means of meeting the Sudeten German's demand for autonomy.

Deliberations Continue

The Committee continued its deliberations today. Viscount Runciman, the British "mediator," met the French Minister to Prague. Moreover, there were constant visits of diplomats to the Foreign Office, including a call by the Minister of the Soviet Union. Meanwhile the Government also made a conciliatory gesture toward Germany, admitting there was justification for a German protest against newspaper articles, which the German Foreign Office held to be offensive to the honor of German soldiers.

The article was a purported description of the sacking of French cities by German soldiers. The Interior Ministry reprimanded the censor who permitted publication of the articles.

As a further effort toward conciliation, the Government lifted a restriction in the town of Varnsdorf, in the Sudeten area, which had been the subject of particular protest. The order had prohibited political discussion. This ban has been rescinded as well as the order which had prohibited the use of political insignia, and the displaying of political pictures.

An important measure, which it is understood will be announced during the next few days, will be a ban on the sale of alcohol over week ends in certain areas of Bohemia. This should certainly help to remove the possibility of serious incidents which the Government naturally is most eager to avoid at the present juncture. Experience has shown that most of these incidents, to which the Reich has given political significance for propaganda purposes, are mainly tavern brawls such as have occurred for years past and which have little or nothing to do with politics.

No definite information as yet is available regarding the Sudeten German Party attitude toward the new Czech plan, but it is generally known that within that party itself there is much difference of opinion as to future policy. Anyone who have traveled in north Bohemia recently knows that the mass of the population is now in that state in which it wants only peace and quiet, and to hear nothing about politics.

The moderate section of the Sudeten German Party, it is stated on reliable authority, is prepared for compromise. Where its leader, Konrad Henlein, stands, it is not so easy to establish, but last week end's conversations with Viscount Runciman must have convinced the English statesman that Herr Henlein is simply a mouthpiece of Berlin and hardly a strong leader arriving at personal decisions.

Favorable Forecasts

Under such conditions and with pressure from England it is generally thought here that the Sudeten German party's next action will be either acceptance of a temporary solution on the basis of the Government's new proposals, or a rejection made in such a way that the door to future negotiations remains open. Another meeting between Lord Runciman and Herr Henlein is expected during the next few days, when, presumably having received new instructions from Berlin—possibly direct from Reichsführer Hitler—Herr Henlein will be more explicit regarding concrete proposals.

England's demands from Berlin—through a note, which it is understood Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador, will deliver there—that Germany make its contribution to the maintenance of peace should be favorably received there, according to Czech opinion. This, however, carries the proviso that Reichsführer Hitler's entourage realize the true nature of the present situation and are not led by wishful thinking.

The press here declares that England has spoken plainly but it would be unfair if German were to complain that this means Britain's taking up cudgels for Czechoslovakia since England's demands for concessions by the Czechs remain unchanged.

If that which England expects from Czechoslovakia is compared with what Germany is requested to do then, in the Czech view, Germany's task is easier since that country is merely requested to abstain from interfering as a mischief maker in Czech internal affairs.

New Jersey Jobs Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The Unemployment Compensation Commission of New Jersey revealed that during July 3,307 jobs in private employment were filled through the free public employment offices operated by that agency. This is a gain of 10.9 per cent over the 2,980 private placements in June.

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Downey Piles Up Big Lead Over McAdoo in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Sheridan Downey, who made a novel old-age pension proposal the chief issue of his primary campaign, rolled up a substantial lead today over Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, President Roosevelt's choice for renomination on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Downey, a San Francisco lawyer, advocated the "$30-every-Thursday" pension plan for all jobless over 50 years of age. Californians expect to vote on the proposal in November.

Returns from 6,938 of the State's 12,438 precincts gave Downey 184,043 votes to 150,061 for McAdoo, who was commended and supported by President Roosevelt.

In the race for Democratic nomination for Governor, the great bulk of votes went to liberal State Senator Culbert L. Olson, who expressed mild sympathy for the plan, and to Representative John F. Dockweiler, most vigorous supporter of the pension. With nearly double the Dockweiler vote, Olson claimed renomination.

Olson had 195,755 votes to 87,075 for Dockweiler, with 6,913 precincts reported.

In 5,623 precincts Gov. Frank F. Merriam had 123,890 for the Republican nomination to 51,804 for Lieut. Gov. George J. Hatfield.

Phil Bancroft had 82,734 votes for the Republican senatorial nomination from 6,055 precincts against 68,721 for Ray L. Riley, State Railroad Commissioner.

Influence of the pension proposal, which was not even on the ballot, appeared in the vote for several other major candidates. Backers of the proposal generally led opponents.

Culbert L. Olson, an avowed New Dealer who mildly sympathized with the pension plan, raced far ahead of seven other contenders for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

The McAdoo-Downey race for the Democratic senatorial nomination overshadowed in national interests the other contests in a complicated primary campaigning.

It was returns from Southern California, home of the pension proposal, that put Downey ahead of the veteran Senator with the count nearing the one-third mark.

First returns from the progressive senatorial contest showed Downey leading for that party's nomination also. Returns from 2,889 precincts gave him 2,445; Ray L. Riley 485 and Paul H. Bruns 203.

Olson held a slight edge over Haight, a registered progressive in that party's gubernatorial race.

Downey, Olson, and Haight, like many other candidates, sought nomination on more than one ticket as permitted by Califorina law.

Should Downey and Olson win progressive nominations, the once powerful party which backed Upton (Epic) Sinclair for Governor in 1934 would be eliminated from the senatorial and gubernatorial contests in the November general election.

'Cotton Ed' Smith Wins Primary Race In South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31 (AP)—Senator E. D. (Cotton Ed) Smith, who President Roosevelt said "thinks in terms of the past," was renominated today on the basis of returns from 90 per cent of the State's 1,509 precincts.

With 1,348 precincts reported, the Senator, marked for the New Deal's purge because of his opposition to several Administration measures, had 150,234 votes against 123,195 for Gov. Olin D. Johnston, indorsed by Mr. Roosevelt.

As the Democratic Dean of the Senate watched results turn into rout for Governor Johnston, he donned a red shirt in the spirit of 1876 and declared:

"No man dares to come into South Carolina and try to dictate to the sons of those men who held high the hands of (Gen. Robert E.) Lee and Hampton." (Wade Hampton was the State's candidate for Governor who was elected in 1876, ending Carpetbag and Negro domination.)

Obviously referring to President Roosevelt's indorsement of Governor Johnston, Senator Smith continued:

"We welcome anyone to come into our State and advise with us, but not to come and tell us whom we are to choose."

Senator Smith stood at the foot of the statue of General Hampton on the State Capitol grounds.

There he spoke to a group of red-shirted men who came from Orangeburg, S. C., to congratulate him on his smashing victory.

The 200 red-shirted men made the trip under the leadership of Thomas R. Smith, Orangeburg County farmer, who, with the Senator, walked out of the Philadelphia Democratic Convention in protest against a Negro minister's being allowed to open the meeting with prayer.

The "Red Shirts"—equivalent of the old Ku-Klux Klan in other southern states during reconstruction days—dethroned carpetbag rule in South Carolina.

The Orangeburgers presented a flaming red shirt to the Senator at his headquarters. He and T. R. Smith (they are no kin) led the march to the statue of the Confederate war hero.

"We fought with bullets then, but today . . . we fought with ballots," cried Senator Smith.

Burnet R. Maybank, Mayor of Charleston and an announced supporter of the Roosevelt Administration, led the eight-cornered Governor's race and, on the basis of fairly complete returns, will enter a second primary Sept. 13 with Wyndham M. Manning of Sumter.

The Camera Views the News

© Harris & Ewing

Yachting Queen

Miss Elizabeth Reed, daughter of Capt. A. B. Reed, U. S. N., will be crowned Queen of the 1938 President's Cup Regatta, to be held in Washington, D. C., Sept. 17 to 25. Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will preside at the coronation.

Wide World

Indian Royalty Visit America

The Maharaja and Maharani of Bhavnagar, among other attractions they have seen, witnessed the Far Western swimming meet at San Francisco. The Maharaja, who is a camera enthusiast, is visiting the United States for the first time. He will inspect educational institutions and the national parks.

AF of L Charges Terrorism Against CIO; Demands Probe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31—A "terrorism" worse than that charged against the Harlan County (Ky) coal operators has been employed by the United Mine Workers of America, affiliate of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization, in the Harlan, Illinois, West Virginia and Kansas field, according to the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, which demands a Congressional investigation of the situation.

The alleged "terrorism" by the CIO affiliate has been aimed at keeping the AF of L out of these mine fields and keeping the miners there "in abject subjection" to United Mine Workers leaders, with the aid of "state and Federal Government agencies," it was declared.

The charges were given out by William Green, AF of L president, and his Executive Council, after hearing testimony and inspecting evidence presented by Joseph Ozanic, president of the Progressive Miners of America, formerly an independent union of Illinois.

The Progressive Miners' Union was chartered by the AF of L recently to expand into an international organization and compete with the United Mine Workers in every field.

Mr. Green said they were "surprised and amazed" at Mr. Ozanic's charges and evidence.

"Never before have we listened to such a story of workers brutally prevented from exercising their rights of free assemblage, free speech and freedom to organize," he said, "and the tragic feature of it is that the suppression was by an organization that clamors the loudest for such rights."

Mr. Green and the Executive Council summed up the story in a formal statement last night as follows:

Demands Special Hearing

"The Executive Council demands a special and separate investigation by a congressional committee into these charges":

1. That officials of the United Mine Workers have instituted a reign of terror in the coal fields of Illinois, West Virginia and Kansas.

2. That these union officials are working in conspiracy with the coal mine operators to dominate and control the mine workers and exclude American Federation of Labor unions from the field.

3. That these union officials have allied with state and federal agencies to perpetuate the United Mine Workers' control in the coal field, contrary to the desires of the miners themselves.

"The Council adopted a resolution calling for the investigation after receiving detailed evidence and documentary proof of the following conditions":

1. That the very United Mine Workers' leaders who have protested so bitterly about the denial of free speech and assemblage to workers in Harlan County, Ky., and Hersey City have themselves imposed far more repressive conditions on workers in communities where the UMW operates, absolutely depriving them of civil liberties.

2. That these same UMW leaders have used violence, lawlessness and intimidation—even worse methods than they themselves charged against the Harlan County coal operators who were prosecuted by the Department of Justice—to prevent organization activities of AF of L unions in the coal fields.

3. That public officials in certain coal mining communities have refused police protection to miners seeking to assemble peacefull at AF of L organization meetings.

Claims False Charges

4. That UMW officials have prevailed upon state and federal agencies to prosecute AF of L union employees on false charges with perjured evidence and bribed witnesses for the purpose of depriving AF of L unions of leadership and rendering miners in these communities helplessly and hopelessly subjugated to the will of the UMW.

5. That UMW officials have conspired with coal mine operators to enter into contracts without the consent of the employees and in outright violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

6. That through this conspiracy with employers, the UMW officials have deprived miners of the right to select their collective bargaining agent and to have any voice in determining the terms and conditions of employment under which they must work or lose their jobs.

7. That in the enforcement of this conspiracy, officials of the UMW without interference by employers or public authorities, have been permitted to punish any worker who dared to resist.

Mr. Green said "this startling picture" was backed by "a mass of documentary evidence," presented to Mr. Ozanic.

The progressive miners of America now have about 45,000 members, 35,000 of them in Illinois, compared with 400,000 in the United Mine Workers, he added.

Mr. Ozanic later issued a summary of his own story. He told of conferring with West Virginia state officials and the Kanawha County sheriff before starting an organizing drive there, and being promised "ample police protection." Then, he said, a metting was called last June 18 at Eskdale, W. Va.

Claims Attack by Mob

But, he continued, "a mob of several hundred, some drunk and carrying guns," marched from UMW headquarters. Two beat his brother-in-law, Louis Karlovic, explaining later they had been hired to "give Ozanic the works." Then a crowd of 2,000 surrounded the organizers' motor truck, stormed it, threw rocks and drove them to cover in a friendly miner's house.

"There," Mr. Ozanic said, "we were besieged for two hours while the mob seized the truck, confiscated its amplifier system and bombarded the house with rocks and bottles."

Mr. Ozanic charged that William Blizzard, Vice-President of District 17 of the United Mine Workers, and other UMW officials took part in all this and that Mr. Blizzard encouraged the mob.

He then told of other alleged instances of organizers "run out of town and threatened with death," and of miners threatened and punished.

Mr. Ozanic declared that "whenever Lewis wants any sum of money with which to enforce his dictatorial policies and carry on the CIO or advance his political ambitions, all he has to do is to notify the coal operators in all the 23 districts where he deals with them.

"The operators then deduct a special assessment from the miners' pay envelopes," he said. "That happened last February and again last March, raising a total of $800,000. The operators hand the money direct to Lewis' own district secretary-treasurers. The miners have no voice in the matter."

Tydings 'Ad' Causes Stir

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31 (AP)—Forces of Senator Millard E. Tydings stuck to their guns today in opposing a "federal invasion" of Maryland, while Representative David J. Lewis defended President Roosevelt's right of free speech in the "free state"

The latest flare-up in the Democratic senatorial contest between Senator Tydings, opposed by the President, and Mr. Lewis, his New Deal-approved opponent, was precipitated by a political advertisement, parts of which Mr. Roosevelt termed hysterical.

Released by Senator Tydings' headquarters for publication today in 76 weekly papers, the advertisement called upon voters to support Senator Tydings for re-election and to "defend your state against federal invasion."

"Your constitutional rights are threatened by the Federal Administration supported by the CIO, John L. Lewis and the Communists," the "ad" declared.

Mr. Roosevelt, who will make a Labor Day speech at Denton, possibly to renew his opposition to Senator Tydings and restate his preference to Mr. Lewis, said the advertisement both amused and saddened him.

43 Festivals Represented

Forty-three different festivals, from 14 English counties, were represented among 1,000 boys and girls at the National Festival in Albert Hall, London.

Of All Things . . . !

Realistic Art

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Royal C. Steadman, the man who for 23 years has made models and pictures for the Department of Agriculture files and bulletins, reports that one of his paintings was so lifelike it fooled even the rats.

"I finished a painting of an apple, cut in half and showing seeds exposed," Steadman said. "I put it on a window sill to dry. The next morning I found it on the floor with tracks of rats over it and the painted seeds eaten off."

Where Men Keep House

LONDON (AP)—The man's hand rocks the cradle in Zanzibar island.

An official report on the protectorate, off the coast of Africa, says that "domestic service is performed by males, a few women being employed as nursemaids although the service is usually performed by males. The extent to which female labor is employed is best conveyed in the expression that 'even the washerwomen are men.'"

Fast Freezing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Rural Electrification Administration chuckled over a housewife's complaint that her new electric refrigerator was making ice cubes too fast.

She thought the cubes were "done" when they were frozen, and kept herself busy taking them out and putting fresh water in the trays.

Real Wooden Nickels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—For years wags have been cautioning people against "taking wooden nickels."

But wooden nickels have become a reality, and an acceptable reality. There are wooden dimes, too, just to make the thing doubly certain.

It was the idea of the committee in charge of the annual Astoria regatta, opening Aug. 31. It was decided no regatta, if it had a bare hint of pirates, could get along without "doubloons," so wooden nickels and dimes—herewith dubbed "doubloons"—were authorized as official coins.

All places of business agreed to accept the "doubloons" at face value toward the purchase of articles or services, and to give them out in change. But, like all other things, there was a joker in the pile of shavings, for after the four days of the regatta the coins were to relegate themselves to just so many pieces of compressed slivers. Persons holding them then could charge their cost in the family budget to "coin collecting."

One to a Bike

WAUKEGAN, Ill. (AP)—The bicycle built for two is out of place in Waukegan.

One person per bicycle is the limitation decreed by the City Council in its effort to cope with the bicycle traffic.

Mix Disarms!

PLYMOUTH, England (AP)—British customs officers took eight six-shooters and five rifles away from Tom Mix when the American cowboy movie star arrived on the liner Paris for a vaudeville tour.

The weapons were impounded until Mr. Mix gets a license to import them or leaves the country.

The confiscation somewhat spoiled the triumphal entry of Mr. Mix, who, wearing a cream-colored cowboy suit, led his horse Tony II ashore in person.

The whistles of the liner and its tender were muted at the American's request "so Tony won't be scared."

Archaeology in a Barnyard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McGREGOR, Iowa—Discovery of the village site of an ancient race of people of advanced culture in an Iowa barnyard has been announced by Dr. Charles R. Keyes, Iowa State Archaeologist, in lecturing here before the American School of Wild-Life Protection.

The barnyard is on the Constant Marks farm on Broken Kettle Creek near Cherokee, Iowa. A group of field men of the Iowa Archaeological Survey, recently spent a month in the barnyard, Dr. Keyes said. While pigs rooting in the barnyard looked on, workers dug several long trenches, going down eight feet.

Thousands of pieces of pottery, flint stones, shell, and bone implements and ornaments were taken out and sent to the State Archaeological Museum for classification and preservation.

Then the trenches were closed and the barnyard which for a month had been an archaeological gold mine became just an ordinary Iowa barnyard again.

The pottery, implements, and ornaments indicate the village was inhabited by a race of high cultural development among prehistoric Indians, Dr. Keyes said, and one of which no trace has been found elsewhere in Iowa, except in a limited area in the same section as the barnyard.

Among ornamental pieces found in the excavations were many necklaces with pendants made of marine shells.

Mellon Real Estate Valued at $2,000,000

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Andrew W. Mellon left a personal estate of approximately $35,000,000, an appraisement filed with Allegheny County Register of Wills disclosed Aug. 31. The appraisement did not include real estate possessed by the Former Secretary of the Treasury at his passing in August, 1937. Some attorneys estimated the real estate at $2,000,000.

California CIO Convention Gives Cue to Future Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Text of the scores of resolutions of the First California CIO Convention, held here late this month, heralds the broad front of local, national, and international affairs along which this section of American labor desires to take a militant part.

Those of international bearing were: to boycott Japan and to approve the Chicago speech of President Roosevelt on quarantining aggressor nations.

Those of national application were: maintenance of the status quo in the Wagner Labor Act and NLRB personnel in order to prevent any precedent for amendments aimed at reducing labor's gains under this law; overture to the national CIO leaders and AFL leaders to obtain solidarity through negotiation and march together toward greater objectives; nationalization of aircraft to eliminate war profits, inefficiency, and instability of manufacture.

Legislation to imprison anyone hiring "labor spies, goons, thugs and paid disrupters"; requests to the Dies Committee on Subversive Activities to investigate the Associated Farmers movement, the various Merchants and Manufacturers Associations, Henry Ford, and Tom Girdler, instead of focussing attention on Harry Bridges for Communist activities; state legislation to prevent child labor; non-discrimination for class, color or creed; local autonomy from national CIO headquarters for local unions to work out their own peculiar problems according to limitations of geography.

Liberalization of the WPA; earmarking of WPA funds for migratory workers; passage of the Gavigan Anti-Lynch Bill to end lynching; and "drafting of Roosevelt for a third term be left to Labor's Non-partisan League."

Nearly 500 delegates attended the two-day conclave in this open-shop stronghold, and aired the hopes of 50,000 CIO members in 30 international unions, eight local industrial unions, and nine industrial union councils.

The unanimous selection of Harry Bridges to chair the opening session was interpreted by delegates as a vindication of his leadership, challenged by "revolting" eastern-led CIO affiliates two weeks ago.

Dies Committee Rebuffed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Dies committee received from Secretary of Labor Perkins today a blunt rejection of its demand for an immediate deportation hearing against Harry Bridges, Western CIO leader accused of being a Communist.

Terming the demand an attempt to usurp the duties of an Executive Department, Secretary Perkins wrote Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Committee investigating un-Americanism:

"The fact that Communists are unpopular, and I agree in this, does not justify us in placing within that category every other unpopular person, nor in deporting them without a scrupulous regard for the due process of law, the clear and certain ruling of the courts and the facts in the case.

"Perhaps it is fortunate that Shirley Temple was born an American citizen and that we will not have to debate the issue raised by the preposterous revelations of your committee in regard to this innocent and likeable child."

Chairman Dies, en route to Texas, telephoned a rebuttal here after the Committee received from the Secretary of Labor a blunt rejection of its demand.

"It is laughable for a member of an Executive Department, especially Miss Perkins, to complain that a Congressman was trying to usurp the functions of a Government Department," Mr. Dies said. "All that I am asking as a Member of Congress is that she enforce the law in the Bridges case, which she has not done to this date.

"I do not know what factors she alludes to in her statement unless they are political, because the Department file does not reveal even a plausible excuse for the astonishing action of the Secretary in practically dropping the Bridges case. If she waits until the Supreme Court acts upon the Strecker case, as announced, the witnesses will all be gone and there will be no use to proceed."

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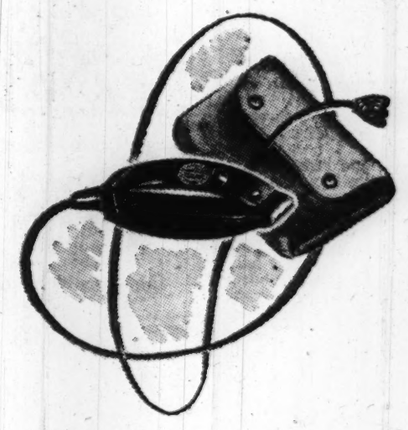
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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

All Housekeeping, No Play, Makes Jill a Dull Girl

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Homemakers, Have You That 'Can't Get Away' Attitude?

One Mother Found Herself a Drudge, and With the Family's Help Put Herself on a 'Five-Day Week'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last fall I suddenly realized that I had become so firmly enmeshed in household routine that I was becoming a dull person. "I wonder if you know," a friend said to me, "how often you say you can't go here, or you can't do that."

I pondered her words, and looked back over the years. They had been busy years, and happy ones, too, but considered in the light of activity outside my home, they were surprisingly barren. They had been devoted to a routine of housework and child care, both duties which I enjoy, but which had crowded out many other pleasant hobbies of my earlier years.

I am not particularly clever at housework, nor one of those persons who can whisk out the week's wash, make a batch of jam, leave dinner cooking in the oven and be off to address the meeting of the P. T. A. No, I tend to be plodding, to want everything done well, and to take a long time at it.

Now my boys were 11 and 13 years old and no longer needed my constant supervision, but I still made it a practice always to be at home when they arrived from school in the afternoon. Without outside help of any kind, I had grown to feel that I simply must be on hand at all times, or the household would fall to pieces.

No Diversions of Her Own

Outside the air was crisp and smoky and the leaves along the city parkway were gold against a far blue sky. I thought of the woods in autumn and how I had loved to walk there. My husband is not an outdoors man, and our recreation together is along urban lines. The boys were in the habit of taking long hikes over the week end with their own cronies, or the Scout group. I, alone, and of course, through my own thoughtlessness, had no time to myself or diversions of my own.

So I decided to give myself a day off each week. It was to be a real day off, with no thought of what should be done around the house, and only the slightest attention to indispensable household tasks.

I grew more and more enthusiastic as I thought of the things I would do. A glen that I always had loved and had not seen for years. Afternoons in the quiet reference library looking over new books and magazines, poring over old illustrated volumes. Trips to the art gallery and museums. Meeting friends for lunch at that delightful tea room outside the city. Now and then a matinee.

Lightening the Work

I chose a day near the middle of the week. I see to it that the dinner of the day before is of the type that can be sliced cold or warmed up for the next evening. It is very easy to bake a cake or cookies the day before, to make an extra large quantity of applesauce, or pudding, so that there will be "pudding again" the next day. The nice part is that everyone agreed not to mind pudding again and to help in every way so that Mother's day off would be a real holiday.

Dishes washed and beds made, I am off on my free day, whatever the weather, for I make it a point to spend my holiday away from the house. Even overnight, dusty fuzz will collect under beds, and stairways show signs of clomping muddy feet; but I have learned to be stern about these things. I found that I could actually forget the undone tasks for a day, and that no one else minded in the least.

With the friend who had been concerned about my dullness, I tramped along the gray slatey banks of the eighteen-mile creek and explored its glens again. It was fun to carry apples and cheese and raisins in our pockets, to ignore the elaborate picnic lunches that always seem essential to family picnics. Alone, I walked downtown on cold gray November days, dropped into the library for several hours before meeting a long-neglected business friend for lunch at the newest restaurant.

In the Middle of Canning Season

At the second run movie house, I saw those good films which I had vaguely longed to see but hadn't had the time. I went to the new exhibits at the art gallery, and walked in the deserted park near by. One perfect fall afternoon, right in the middle of canning season, I was paddling in a canoe on the park lake. I hadn't paddled for years and had quite forgotten that wonderful sense of oneness with the water that a canoe gives. If this, why not other almost forgotten sports? With a little practice, I found that I could skate again, and the boys were delighted to steer me around on bright winter afternoons after school. I had never learned to ride a bicycle, but now they are urging me to try.

Days-off to come beckon in the future. There are so many things to do, so many things that all unknowingly I had been missing. I shall be a long time catching up on all the pleasant things I had planned to do when young. I find, too, that I can get away for other outside activities, clubs, meetings, concerts, without in any way neglecting my home or family. In fact, the family assures me that I bake better bread and keep a brighter house than ever before.

B. S. H.

Her Business Is Dancing

Miriam Winslow Teaches as Well as Tours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Miriam Winslow presented the student recital that closed her dance school for the season, she did it by halves that made an exceedingly interesting whole.

She put ballet and modern dance on one program, in separate sections of a technique demonstration that, without costume or décor, lighting effects or stage platform, thus reduced the two leading dance forms in America today to their essential elements, laid bare the substance of each and the fundamentals that link them in a basic unity.

The dance is one, as whole as an orange and as divisible into related segments, in the opinion of this young Boston dancer. There is the Spanish segment, which she has studied at root sources—with Otero and Fraquio in Seville and Amando in Barcelona; the Oriental as adapted by her alma mater, the Denishawn School; the modern German as evolved from von Laban's teaching and reshaped by Mary Wigman, in Dresden; and its Austrian by-product, with Kreutzberg in Salzburg.

Parts of Rounded Whole

These and as many other forms as can be numbered are but parts of the rounded whole, and the broadest dance culture includes knowledge of if not actual practice of each. For it takes all kinds of dancing to express the all kinds of people that make up this all kinds of world.

Miss Winslow maintains a school of dance in her home city, a summer school in Francestown, N. H., and with an ensemble of six girls, tours the United States in three sets of engagements during the fall, winter and spring, visiting most of the major cities and many of the smaller towns where dancing is more or less a novelty.

Miss Winslow is a tall, slim girl, with hazel eyes and long dark hair that can be bound up or left freely flowing, according to the needs of the dance she is performing. She looked especially attractive in a white fitted housecoat over her practice suit, the day we talked together. The crowd of congratulating friends and parents had left. The little pupils had hopped off to dress; the older ones and some of the teachers, complementing their leader in the school uniform of white gulmpe under brown jumper, were picking up the percussion instruments and setting the ballroom in order.

Not So Divergent

I had found the demonstration uncommonly stimulating, because though modern dance has made its own way smoother by thus making the way plain for the public, rarely has the ballet been exhibited without the paraphernalia that enhances its manifold glamours. And never had I seen them together on one program.

"The two forms are not as divergent as people think," Miss Winslow said. "The deeper I study into both, the nearer they come together in underlying laws of movement.

"There are of course exterior differences. Ballet movement is directed mainly from the joints, modern movement by muscular control. The ballet thigh is turned out from the hip joint, the foot from the ankle joint, the arm from the shoulder socket. And to accomplish a finished execution by arms and legs, the torso does have to be held in an upright position.

"But few people realize that ballet is as capable of legato and staccato movement simultaneously (as in the slow, soft arm accompanying quick action in the legs and feet) and that it is as implicit with spatial feeling as is the modern. All dance necessarily deals with space.

"Then, too, a ballet technique is always the same. For example, there is only one correct way to do a series of 'fouettés en tournant.' They are colored but slightly by the individuality of the dancer.

Free in Movement

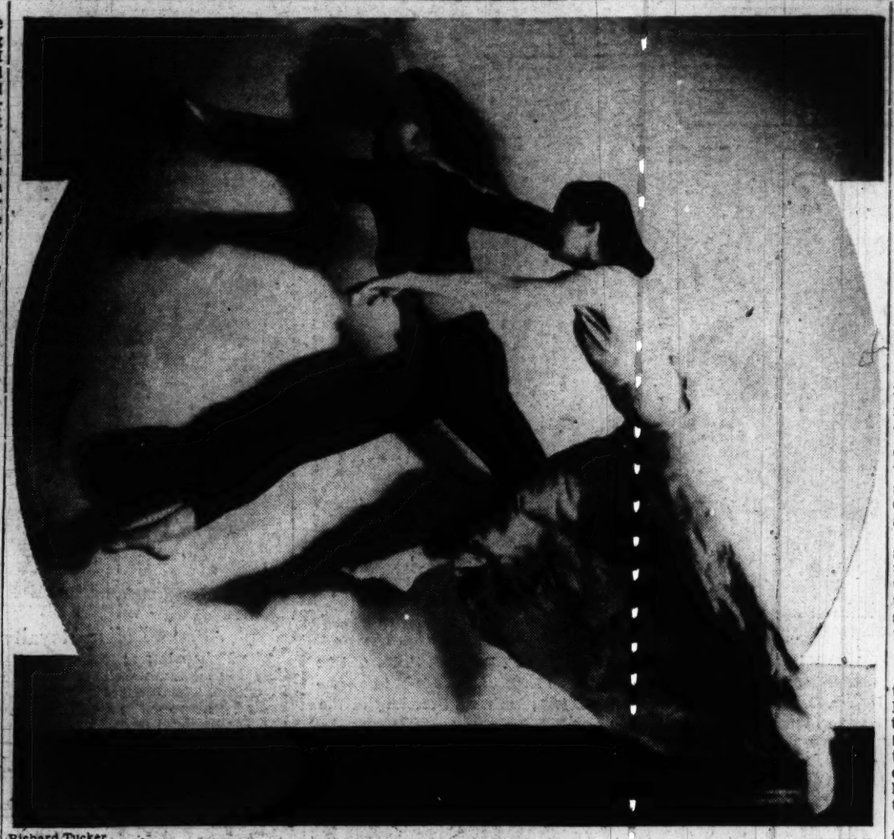
"Modern technique allows for a freer torso and consequently freer movement in general. The same technique done by a tall girl is different when done by a short one. This gives nuance, dynamic shading, imparts individuality to execution, and permits a wide range of expression.

"Modern dance is exciting, it can be eloquent, but I do not think it is technically any more difficult than the ballet. The ballet dancer's grace and precision must not be marred by any show of effort, whereas struggle is a part of modern dance and the strain of that struggle can be shown.

"I might sum it up by saying that ballet has an evolved, the modern an involved, technique; that ballet is idealized movement and the modern is realized movement.

"At any rate, they are both movement, and when their common meeting ground of dance is recognized more universally, a richer, deeper, more meaningful art form is bound to come out of their essential cooperation."

Margaret Lloyd



Richard Tucker

Dancing Is Fun, According to Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons, Her Dancing Partner, Who Are Seen Here Practicing.

Richard Tucker

From Ravel Waltzes Noble et Sentimentales, a Suite of Eight Dances, Solo and Group, Miss Winslow, Center.

Woman as a 'Trained Outsider'

Comparatively New as a Business Executive, Will She Solve Old Problems?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Society is not yet aware of the existence of the woman business executive." Miss Gordon Holmes was speaking across a busy desk in her office in the city. "Society is aware of the woman in the home, who is earning nothing. It is aware of the woman in the factory, who is earning only slightly more. It is not yet aware that there is growing up a perfectly new thing in its midst, a body of women, unconnected either with the home or with the factory, who may be able presently to contribute an entirely new factor to the very roots of its existence."

This sounded an interesting proposition, and I recalled that Miss Holmes undoubtedly knew her subject. I recalled that she is a joint managing director of an Issuing House in London, a director of two Continental banks, a director of several other undertakings—I did not know how many—and Chairman of Finance of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Started as a Typist

"I have, for instance," she said, "seen matters develop quite interestingly in my own line. I began business, you know, when I was 19, as a typist at 20 shillings a week, and in the next eight years struggled up to what looked like a limit of just twice that sum. I next found an impressionable Director of a Financial House in London, who reluctantly took me on at 45 shillings a week, and then, when the war broke out and men were scarce, reluctantly let me slip into authority. At the end of the next eight years my salary had risen to a weekly £20.

"But I did not like a salary. I wanted something of my own. So I looked round for an opportunity, and found it in the establishment of a Financial House in partnership with a man. We have since been concerned with the handling of government securities all over the world, with the finance involved in the building of tens of thousands of houses in England. With the finance of public health services, of factories, of electric light undertakings, and power corporations."

In Paris, it had been said that Miss Holmes had a quarter of a century of financial experience behind her—experience which had begun with the World War, had extended to the boom after the war, to the following slump, and to the next boom and slump.

"Not many women could say that," I remarked, reminding her of her adventures.

"In other branches of industry, more perhaps than you think. There are a number of exceedingly able executive business women in England, and more arriving ever year. And why not? Such women are peculiarly able."

Miss Gordon Holmes of London, Financier

Miss Holmes Is Also Chairman of Finance of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women

"They are types of a new class of trained business women, which constitutes a new element, presents a new viewpoint, which can be expected to help in the engineering of a new economy, which demands free development.

"The new woman—the trained woman of the business world—is not yet articulate," Miss Holmes went on. "In a way, she is not fully aware of the fact that she can be articulate. This is because she is still more or less indistinguishable, even to herself, from the general mass of women. Only in a small degree—by attaching herself, here and there, to groups of the trained women of her kind—is she discovering that she, as a trained woman, has a special way of seeing things and that she can make that way felt. When she discovers this to the full, when she discovers herself, and when society discovers her, she may —I believe she will—be able to help along with things."

"What things?"

A New Viewpoint

Miss Holmes considered. "The need of the world today—and perhaps it is the greatest need," she said, "is to find a new point of view. Humanity has thought along existing lines for so long that it has become stale in its thinking. Has it never occurred to you how outworn the economic thinking of the world is—capable, for instance, of destroying its food with hungry millions yet on its hands? Or of piling up armaments while it declares for peace? Society is tired. If men could see a better way they would take it. Only they are too tired. But the trained woman is not tired. She is new to the ways of economics. Women, versed in business methods, yet seeing them from her own novel angle, may yet discover a way out. She comes in as the trained outsider."

"If this is true," I said, "how is it to be made practical?"

Not Necessarily Prejudice

"More ways than one." Miss Holmes leaned forward in her chair and looked at the blotting paper on her desk as though she were reading from it. "In the first place, break down the popular idea that men and women cannot work together, that there is a prejudice against women in the business world. Men, you know, are not so much opposed to the entry of women into unexpected places as taken aback at finding them there, and this astonishment rocks the boat for the moment. But shock is not necessarily prejudice.

"Then—and this is important—make a purposeful effort to encourage the women themselves. Two generations of business women, out in a new world, have not sufficed to rid women of a sense of business inferiority. One in a hundred of them will push her way to the front. The remaining ninety-nine will hesitate. They need encouragement. Believe in women as a whole, and go on believing. This attitude of thinking will afford a kind of vicarious courage which will serve its purpose until the more assured thing comes along."

Phyllis Lovell

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Bishop and Dolman Sleeves Outline Fall Silhouette

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is news in sleeves. They have grown; they have changed. In most street dresses they reach the wrists. Snugly fitted and slim below the elbows, they are extremely becoming and give dignity. The trend is equally apparent in all the fall price brackets. Even sleeves that are still short have grown, for they extend an inch or even two inches below the elbow. These, however, are regarded as connecting links, just to ease the abruptness of the change, and not as destined to endure.

Two revivals in sleeve silhouettes are also in the repertory, dolman and bishop sleeves. One interpretation of the dolman cuts bodice and sleeves in one; another sets the sleeves into a large, low-cut square. Even in the case of sleeves not strictly dolman, the influence persists, introducing large, easy armholes.

The bishop sleeves appear in prestige groups, often in dinner frocks. Their fullness, gathered in at the ruffled wrists, makes hands appear small and white.

A third type of sleeve is so set into the armhole that it rises up in a perpendicular point on the shoulders.

Through the Editor's Window

A Listening Ear

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Amid the rush of human activity let us learn to listen more. Until we have cultivated this quality of listening, we do not know what we miss; yet we miss much. And it is, for most of us, a cultivated quality, for we either live in a whirl or feel that we must make a whirl in order to convince ourselves that we are living importantly. But the listener knows that some of the really important things in life are heard when he is still.

Certainly the loveliest sounds of nature are heard only when one is silent. The stirring of a slight breeze in the treetops, the soft coo of the mourning dove, the cheery isolated "bob-white" of the quail, the thin chirp of Mr. Cricket under a stone. Yet there are those who when on a walk or drive, leave no space free of conversation in which to hear such sounds.

This self-imposed deafness, too, shuts out far more than the sounds themselves. For listening is an attitude of mind. This is the sweetest thing about it. As such, it is closely allied to that beautiful quality of teachableness.

* * *

Are we afraid of silences? Sometimes it seems as if we are. At a luncheon, tea, or even a meeting between two friends, should there be a blessed silence amid the gabble (for talk without silences is likely to become largely gabble), how often the hostess feels she must rush in to the rescue!

At boarding school when one of those unaccountable quiet moments we have all experienced in crowds would silence all the shrill young voices in the big dining room, we used to have a saying, "An angel was passing through." A pretty thought, and perhaps not far off. Quiet moments give us a chance, granted a listening ear, to hear the soft angel-messages in the midst of a crowd. Certainly we seldom hear them when we are cramming the air with talk.

* * *

It is the empty silence that has made the hostess afraid of talkless periods in her social affairs. But we need not do away with the silence. We should do away with the emptiness. Let us fill it with listening, make it real. I know of one hostess who sees to it that her guests have something quiet to listen to, at some time during their evening, encouraging in them more repose. Perhaps it is a beautiful poem. More often it is quiet music. She does not always succeed in keeping them quiet (some want to talk about how quieting the music is, right away!), but she feels that she has expressed hospitality more truly if she has helped her guests to listen. If she achieves a moment of restful silence afterward, when nobody feels an urge to fill the air with words, she counts herself especially successful.

I know of a Dad who quite deliberately taught his son to listen. On long walks they would speak only as they had something to say; and actively filled the intervening silences with a deep companionship of listening together.

* * *

And if we enjoy people, we can find them out more truly through less talk, more listening. Perhaps at times it may seem, alas, as if we have only exchanged our own excess talk for theirs; but as we become better listeners we should be able to attract less gabble and more of the worth-while to listen to. It is in quiet moments, not chattering ones, that another will share with us the real things about herself.

It might be added that the really good listener is a wonderful social asset. Everyone likes to be listened to. I have known of women, rather shy and having little to say, who cultivated their powers of listening and were counted the most prized and indispensible of guests.

* * *

However it is the reward of spiritual depth that really matters. She who learns really to listen, hears the melodies of life that Keats meant when he wrote, "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

A Wednesday column

A Fall Roundup

You Give the Party—Your Friends Do the Entertaining

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All over the United States, people are rounding up from their summer vacations to the seaside, the mountains, to Mexico, to Europe. They are lugging back pottery, rugs, baskets, glassware, pictures, curios, jewelry, clothing. They have had adventures galore. And now they wish more than anything else to share these charming experiences with friends and relatives.

Let's give a fall-roundup party, inviting some of these summer adventurers to entertain us with stories of their trips. You know it is very difficult for Mr. and Mrs. Roe to ask people to come in and listen answering to a recital of their trip. It sounds egotistical and rather smug, and most travelers hesitate to "inflict" their experiences on any but their closest friends. This is all the more reason for somebody else to arrange the party, asking Mr. and Mrs. Roe to entertain the guests with stories and souvenirs of their trip.

Or if there are a number of friends who have taken interesting trips, why not arrange a progressive party, going from one house to another, viewing souvenirs, hearing different narratives? Such a progressive party could be made into a meal with different courses being served at different places. One might go still further and have each course in the mode of the country that has been visited. For instance, Mexican travelers could serve a Mexican dish, tell stories of Mexico, and exhibit Mexican wares when the guests arrived at their house. This idea of a progressive dinner would make a fine source of income for your club. People could pay so much for the trip and the meal, getting a passport for a ticket, etc.

If all the trips have been short ones, stage a party at your own home, asking travelers to bring articles they have collected on their trips, with stories accompanying these different things. At such a party, different rooms of the house might be given up to these exhibits and the group of guests take a personally conducted trip after dinner.

Conversation during dinner could also be personally conducted. Under each plate is a topic of conversation such as:

The loveliest sight seen on my vacation.

The coldest and hottest days of my trip.

The most I got for my money on the whole trip.

The funniest thing that occurred on the journey.

The most interesting person I met on the trip.

What I'd do differently if I went on this trip again.

If people have taken pictures of their trip, why not have a picture gallery where these are on exhibit, pinned securely to the wall? And if the travelers are fortunate enough to own a movie camera, nothing could be more enjoyable than an evening of colored pictures with a running fire of explanation about the different scenes.

Two Favorites In Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the lovely refreshing cold drink recipes in the Monitor. I would like to add one which I have found has never failed to delight my family and friends.

Orange Ice

Fill a tall glass almost full with crushed ice. Add
1 teaspoon lemon juice
2 teaspoons sugar. Fill the glass half full of
Water. Add
Few drops red cake coloring and
Scoop of orange or pineapple sherbet. Stir well. This portion is for one person.

Tea Cakes

Cream
1 cup shortening with
2 cups sugar. Add
2 eggs beaten. Dissolve
½ teaspoon soda in
½ cup butter milk and add to above mixture. Add
Pinch salt
1 teaspoon vanilla and enough
Flour to make a stiff dough. Roll thin as knife blade. Bake in quick oven. Cutting dough with fancy cutter adds to the looks. May be iced if desired.

(Mrs.) G. H. S., Louisiana

Vegetable Chowder

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brown
3 medium sized onions, sliced, in
2 tablespoons butter. Add
1½ cups tomatoes (either canned or cooked and run through colander).
4 medium sized potatoes, diced,
¾ cup diced carrots
Salt and
Pepper to taste. Cook together until tender. You may need to add a little water while cooking. Before you remove from fire add
1 cup milk. Stir up well. Serves 6.

(Mrs.) M. M. B., Ohio

Apples Play a Versatile Role

Apple Crumb Pie

Apple Crumb Pie is an old New England dish. The blending of spices with honey adds a fine flavor to the apple slices and gives apple pie still another credit as the most popular dessert.

Blend
¼ cup hot water and
¾ cup honey. Add
1 egg yolk. Mix together
¼ cup flour
¾ cup bread crumbs (stale rolls or cake crumbs may also be used)
1 teaspoon cinnamon
⅛ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Rub in
2 tablespoons butter. Place layer of paper-thin apple slices on unbaked pie shell. Pour over this the honey, water and egg mixture, layer of crumb mixture, remainder of honey mixture, and remainder of crumb mixture. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) until crust browns at edges, then reduce to 325° F. for 20 minutes, or until firm. Serve with whipped cream.

* * *

Summer Apple Butter

The new crop of apples makes fine flavored, cool sauces. They also suggest that it is time to stock up with apple butter. The following simple recipe points the way:

9 cups apples
5 cups sugar
1 cup vinegar
½ cup cinnamon drops (Red Hots)
Cook 20 minutes.

* * *

Apples for Breakfast

Almost as old as Hasty Pudding is a breakfast dish still served in Maine. Long before the days of oranges and bananas Maineites served finely sliced apples with their porridge. Oatmeal and sugar and cream flavored by the fresh apples made a breakfast dish which is still popular.

This old dish of apples and breakfast food is well worth trying on your own table.

Serve the apples just as sliced peaches are served.

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Breaking Bread With The Gypsies

I TOILED down many a rural lane in the apple-growing country among the Malvern foothills in England, that sunny September afternoon, before reaching any signs of habitation.

"Down by the lime tank there's a cottage, then a lane," an ancient told me. "Go down that lane."

"Go down that stony lane," said a lad, who was off on his bicycle.

"Go down the road and take the turning to the right," said a cottager, who opened her kitchen door but a bare inch.

"Oh, it's not down there you'll find the gypsy wagons," said another cottager. "Why, is it Mrs. Luck you want? Her wagons are over in the field. I knew her. She's got relations on the other side."

* * *

DOWN THE NARROW, muddy lanes between high blackthorn hedges I flew. It was already four o'clock, and I had been expected at two. The russet-gold sky was covering itself up in a purple cloak. Rain would soon be here. No sound was there of urban life, only the whisper of cherry trees, denuded of all fruit, shedding their sad heavy leaves.

"Down the lane, past two bungalows, then on down, right to the bottom," a countryman told me.

I continued tramping through wet grass and over stones. I must have walked miles out of my course. I was late. Would I catch the last bus back? But what was a little matter, like catching so commonplace a thing as a bus, when I was in search of so unusual an experience as breaking bread with gypsies, these friends of a few minutes' intimacy, to whom I had given a coin the day before at the market-place?

* * *

FINALLY I PASSED an old brick-kiln sour with long activity. By then it was five o'clock, and the last rays of sun shone on a row of green corrugated sheds. In front of one of these a handsome woman of fifty was bending over two shiny kettles and an antique jug. She wore a white blouse, dazzling against her swarthy skin, and with a gay scarf round her throat.

"How's Mrs. Luck?" I said.

She came forward with outstretched hands. "You actually came! You're welcome! Come and have a bite to eat."

The dining-room consisted of three sides of the corrugated shed, but everything was spotlessly clean. The chair that was brought out for me broke down when I sat on it. But there were other chairs, and these were arranged round the table with its white cloth. The Luck family assembled itself, Mrs. Luck with nearly all of her thirteen children. The eldest son, handsome in a yellow shirt, cut great rounds of fresh, home-baked bread; two children sat on boxes, caps in hand, while the rest squatted on the earth floor. Pastry had been baked in the little old-fashioned oven set into the wall. There was also a hearth, made of a stone and two iron bars. On a highly polished stool stood some brass ornaments, out of deference to their visitor.

"A slice of tart for you?" said Mrs. Luck. "We've settled here for the winter. Come when you like. Are you one of us? I told my boy I was sure you were one of us."

* * *

MORE GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY one could not have encountered, even in a king's palace. It was like the life of any English cottager.

The walls were made of rude planks, gray with age, and with gaps showing here and there. It must have been draughty on stormy days, in spite of the protection offered by the crumbling brick-kiln walls and the trees surrounding the grass in front.

"A nice lawn for the children and chickens," the old woman was saying.

Scrawny chickens and ducks of all breeds were darting about like arrows, on the earth in front of the sheds, which had been beaten hard. The chickens pecked around us as we ate, snatching the crumbs we dropped.

"When I get back to London, I'll send you two Italian scarves I've saved," I said. "They've got lots of colored flowers. You'll like them."

"Mark you," said Mrs. Luck, unabashed, "I'd like that coral necklace you're wearing if you want to give it away. When you sat down, my boy just touched his throat for me to notice it."

"I put it on because I thought you'd like to see it," I told her. "But I'm afraid I can't part with it. And now I must go."

"So soon? Then I'll see you back up the hill." No queen could have dismissed a guest with greater ease. "My daughter will be sorry if you don't go to see her. Her name is Smith. She's just across the road. She'll say: 'That's *good* of you, never to bring her here!'"

* * *

WE LAUGHED AS we strolled along the corridor between the rows of apple trees, and straight into the sun's eye. A barrel tent of patched Willesden was set before a high brown wagon picked out with yellow twirls of paint. The wagons with their mollycroft tops had been tucked into this back country, where no civilization of any sort was visible. The background was a screen of hawthorn, hedges, and giant elms and chestnuts, the beautiful foliage of the Severn valley.

Mrs. Smith was throwing a football to her boys. They vanished in a flash, and only she was left standing there, with her one-year-old daughter, the youngest of five, peering shyly round her skirts. Her profile was cast in an Egyptian mold. She was grace personified, proud in her beauty and beggary, with that serenity of a child of nature who was free from all those trifling bonds contained in four stone walls. Here stood knowledge such as I knew not.

"People always say they like the color of my skin," she said. "But I don't think it's nice. I don't like to be so brown."

"Come next Sunday again," said Mrs. Luck when she had seen me to the top of the hill. "We're poor, and we have no gaiety to offer. But, if you like to come, you're welcome!" And with many a farewell wave and flash of pearly white teeth, she added: "If you miss the bus, you can stay the night. But your people will think we've enticed you!"

I almost wished to miss the bus, and that my home for the winter could be in the shelter of that brick-kiln, with the logs for warmth, and the fields for pictures, and the bird-song for music, and the life of the community in that gypsy camp for drama.

CLARISSA LORENS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER SHADOWS: *A Photograph by Arthur S. Goss*

WE WATCHED and waited as the winter light
Doubled the shapes of trees upon the snow—
A shadow world upon one snowy bright;
But knowing that this country, too, would go
And dark would come and deeper shadows creep
Across the snow and put the snow to sleep.

JOHN RITCHEY

Early the Gleaners Came

UNTIL a recent visit at a California ranch home, there was one to whom the word *gleaning* had little meaning except as a far-off memory and a story of long ago. The memory: Mr. Tidy, the English seaman far from his sea, who so carefully misplaced his H's, and who always walked as if the ground under his feet was the deck of a rolling ship. He carried his scythe around the fields after the grain had been cut and gleaned a goodly harvest of hay from the fence corners. The story: The Bible narrative of Ruth who gleaned and gathered after the reapers among the sheaves. But on this recent visit to the ranch, the visitor learned that gleaning is something more than a far-off memory or an old, old story; for she saw the gleaners at work in the berry patch.

Little Horatio, clad in a scanty sun suit and very happy, took the visitor by the hand and led her down the path past the new haystack and the little old house half hidden by honeysuckle and morning-glories, to his grandfather's berry patch. The paid pickers had finished their work and gleaning time was at hand.

On stakes at the ends of the long rows of vines, Horatio's grandfather was tacking small pieces of white cardboard, and on each piece of cardboard a name was written. Thus the rows were plainly marked for Walter, Paul, Mary, Manuel, and other almost-grown-up children of grateful neighbors who had been notified that a row of berries had been reserved for them.

Early next morning the gleaners came and were furnished with "flats" filled with small, empty berry boxes; and as they gleaned, their songs and laughter blended with the songs of mockers, orioles, bluebirds, and other choristers of the treetops.

In the evening the gleaners came to the house to express their thanks for the berries. The gleaning had been abundant. Said Walter: "Mother made some pies for supper, and we'll have jam and berries to can, besides." Little Horatio loved Walter, the bigger boy, and stood with his arms around him until Walter said good night.

And every other day thereafter, the gleaners came to their rows in the berry patch until the harvest was completely over.

August Pattern

THE five-pointed yellow flowers
Of the gourd vines
Mingle with rich clusters
Of blue and purple morning-glories,
With wild cucumber that spills
Sweet-scented feathery blossoms
Into the kitchen garden,
With the ever-groping
Slender fingers of the wild grape
That drips clusters of tiny fruit.
When I walk beneath
This thick-plaited canopy
I must pick my way
Between patches of green
Of yellow and magenta
And white;
When I hang my clothes
Upon the line
I must tread carefully
Through the sprawling, gourd-strewn vine.

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT

By Every Instinct A Poet

WALT WHITMAN, like Joseph, was a carpenter. He had been in turn an errand boy, a clerk and a poor journalist, and in his younger days had moved a good deal about the States. He had thus been able to observe to the full the life of the American people. He was largely self-taught and, like the bulk of his countrymen, both ignorant of and untrammelled by the traditions and cultural forms of the past. By every instinct he was a poet—observant, hypersensitive, and passionately impetuous. . . .

What was so satisfactory was that this new bard was entirely American in his outlook: he could not possibly have belonged to any other place or people. Other American poets, like Longfellow and Bryant, wrote excellent verses, but verses that might just as easily have been written in London or Rome. But there was no mistaking Whitman's western accents and the high, nasal, confidential voice in which they were uttered. . . .

In his roughly hammered, unrhymed, strident-metred verses Whitman made the image of a great new nation in all its free diversity. . . .

There were plenty of faults in Whitman's work—hasty work, absence of critical sense, repetition, crudeness of rhythm—and the critics, so far as they noticed the book at all, fastened on them eagerly. . . .

But it so happened that a copy found its way to Emerson's hands. He immediately recognized it as the thing for which he had been waiting. . . . Authors of established reputation, like other men, are usually jealous of younger aspirants who surpass them at their own craft. Emerson was above such infirmity. Instead he joyously acclaimed the coming of the new bard. "Americans abroad," he wrote, "may now come home: unto us a man is born." . . .

By his glorification of the divine average, Whitman gave new significance to the rough, manly, equalitarian ideal of America. Nobody before but Lincoln had thought that there was anything poetic about it. Whitman saw it as the very soul of romance. Just as the medieval ballad singers had transformed feudal bullies and marauders into the chivalrous kings and nobles of an ideal, so Whitman transformed that shrewd materialist Uncle Sam. This is what a great poet does, he makes the commonplace sublime. A nation's culture only begins when this process has been accomplished.—From "The American Ideal," by ARTHUR BRYANT. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

The Jolly Tibetans

FOR many days now, I have been travelling with a small group of tribesmen who were returning to their Tibetan homes from a trading excursion to the border markets. . . .

These men spoke a fair amount of Chinese, of which I had picked up a working knowledge in my several years in China. I was eager to learn Tibetan, and it amused them to act as my tutors. Very quickly I learned the words for "good," "bad," "this," "that," and "gimmee," which, fused with the universal language of signs, and capped with a smile . . . well, we got along famously.

They were jolly companions, with a prankish sense of humour—a characteristic, I was later to learn, of the Tibetans by and large—that was a tonic after so long association with the suave, reserved Chinese. They were frank, indeed, in their appraisals and criticisms. My chemically tanned horse-hide short-jacket, lined with the clipped sheepskin, for example; and the pretty fur-lined gloves. Looked nice, yes; but as far as utility was concerned—silly! Now, why cut off the sleeves at the wrist, and then wear "shoes on the hands"?

The sleeves on the great sheepskin cloaks they wore extended fully fourteen to sixteen inches beyond the finger-tips. Thus, the reins of their mounts could be grasped and pulled up into the sleeve where the hand could keep warm—something which even the finest of fur-lined gloves would not do on the long rides in the chill Tibetan air.

Their cloaks were heavy and voluminous—sometimes seven feet or more in length—which they wore with the wool on the inside. They were caught up at the belt line by a gaily colored silken girdle, so that the upper part bulged over at the waist like some huge loose-fitting carryall. Within, the tribesmen carried . . . everything from their food bowls to their ammunition pouches.—From "Through Forbidden Tibet," by HARRISON FORMAN, M. E. C. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Dominion Through Demonstration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist wrote thus of the real man (8:6): "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet." This statement agrees with the statement in Genesis (1:26): "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth."

Through Christian Science there has come to humanity an enlightened sense of the true nature of dominion, and of what it includes. To this awakened sense it becomes evident that real dominion is of God, and is man's eternal heritage, to be demonstrated in proportion to one's spiritual understanding. In pondering this thought, we find it becoming increasingly clear that if we would realize dominion, we must learn more of God, of His nature and character, and of man's relation to Him.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states (p. 323), "We must recollect that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated." Thus the Christian Scientist knows that spiritual dominion is gained only through a demonstrable understanding of God, for as Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 34), "Demonstration is Immanuel, or *God with us.*"

In order to demonstrate true dominion, one must begin with one's own thoughts, and cast out the errors that would limit or restrain right endeavor. One must relinquish false theories and material beliefs relative to laws of health, or to what constitutes the government of man, in order to prove that "in Science, divine Love alone governs man" (Manual of The Mother Church, Art. VIII, Sect. 1).

When, through Christian Science, one has gained some measure of dominion over his own thoughts and actions, he perceives something of the unlimited possibilities of that dominion "over all the earth," which is the heritage of the real man. Thus it is seen that dominion includes the spiritual ability to control one's thoughts, right thinking and right reasoning being the basis of right activity.

Truth is always provable. Error may be believed, but it can never be proven. To understand this enables one to lift his thought above every error that confronts him; to repudiate as unreal discord and disease, and to resist and overcome mesmeric suggestion, no matter the form it may assume.

Christian Science reveals that the law of divine Love is ever operative and constructive, never destructive. In its activity and operation it is infinite and all-inclusive. The operation of God's law includes within its scope health, strength, and freedom for each one, and no benefit associated with these is denied to any earnest seeker for Truth.

One can demonstrate only what he knows to be real and true, and an understanding of Truth is the basis of spiritual dominion. In other words, through demonstrating his own actual knowledge of God, or Truth, one finds dominion over whatever in his thought is unlike God.

The human belief that evil is real, that it has potency and intelligence, Christian Science shows to be false. This utterly false sense in all its varied manifestations is the antipode of divine Mind, which would, if it could, substitute itself for divine power and dominion.

Christian Science teaches that there is but one God, one Mind, and that all right activity emanates from this Mind, which is reflected by man. Because God is omnipotent, omnipresent Mind, infinite good; and because God's government of man is inviolable, it is plain that evil, by whatever name it may be called, has no mind, no intelligence, no potency, no law, and therefore no dominion. The insidious human beliefs to the contrary are overcome only by our individual understanding of Christ, Truth.

Moses demonstrated God-given dominion over human doubts and fears when he led the children of Israel through the Red Sea and the wilderness. Elijah and Elisha demonstrated spiritual dominion over famine and pestilence, proving the certainty of God's protecting care. Our great Master, Christ Jesus, demonstrated his God-given dominion over the elements, over sickness, sin, and death, over every belief of material limitation that he encountered.

Paul must have been conscious of true dominion when he said (Philippians 4:13), "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." To demonstrate spiritual dominion is to prove God's omnipresent power, to be ever conscious of God's presence, and to be governed at all times by His infinitely good law. This is the heritage of man as taught in the Bible and in Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

A Foe to Steam

LET us pause—it will take but a moment—to consider a time when speed was frowned upon.

"Steam interferes with the comfort of travel," philosophized Samuel Brock in the 1860's. "It destroys every salutary distinction in society, and overturns by its whirligig power the once rational, gentlemanly, and safe mode of getting along on a journey. Talk of *ladies* on board a steamboat or in a railroad car! There are none. To restore herself to her caste, let a lady move in select company at five miles an hour."

Herravälde genom demonstration

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

OM DEN verkliga människan skrev Psalmisten följande (8:7): "Du satte honom till herre över dina händers verk; allt lade du under hans fötter." Dessa ord överensstämma med orden i Första Moseboken (1:26): "Och Gud sade: 'Låt oss göra människor till vår avbild, till att vara oss lika; och må de råda över fiskarna i havet och över fåglarna under himmelen och över boskapsdjuren och över hela jorden'."

Genom Kristen Vetenskap har till mänskligheten kommit en klarare uppfattning av herraväldets sanna natur och av vad detta innebär. För denna nyväckta uppfattning blir det tydligt, att verkligt herravälde kommer från Gud och är människans eviga arv, som demonstreras i mån av vår andliga förståelse. Då vi begrunda denna tanke, se vi allt tydligare, att om vi vilja förverkliga herravälde, måste vi lära känna mer om Gud, om Hans natur och karaktär och människans förhållande till Honom.

I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] säger Mary Baker Eddy (sid. 323): "Vi måste komma ihåg, att Sanningen är bevisbar, när den är förstådd, och att det goda icke är förstått, förrän det är demonstrerat." Alltså vet Christian Scientisten, att andligt herravälde vinnes endast genom en bevisbar förståelse av Gud, ty, såsom Mrs. Eddy säger i samma bok (sid. 34): "Demonstration är Immanuel, eller *Gud med oss.*"

För att kunna demonstrera sant herravälde måste vi börja med våra egna tankar och utdriva de villfarelser, som vilja begränsa eller hålla tillbaka vår rätta strävan. Vi måste överge felaktiga teorier och materiella föreställningar beträffande hälsolagar eller vad som styr människan, för att kunna bevisa, att "i Vetenskapen är det gudomlig Kärlek Allena, som styr människan" (*Manual of The Mother Church, Art.* VIII, *Sect.* 1).

När vi genom Kristen Vetenskap lära vunnit ett visst mått av herravälde över våra egna tankar och handlingar, börja vi urskilja något av de obegränsade möjligheterna i detta herravälde "över hela jorden", vilket är den verkliga människans arvedel. Sålunda se vi, att herravälde inbegriper den andliga förmågan att kontrollera våra tankar, emedan rätt tänkande och rätt bevisföring utgöra grunden till rätt verksamhet.

Sanningen är alltid bevisbar. Villfarelsen kan bli trodd, men den kan aldrig bevisas. Då vi förstå detta, kunna vi höja vår tanke över varje villfarelse, som möter oss, kunna tillbakavisa disharmoni och sjukdom såsom overkliga och stå emot och övervinna mesmeriska suggestioner, vilken form de än må antaga.

Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar, att den gudomliga Kärlekens lag alltid är verksam och uppbyggande, aldrig nedrivande. I sin verksamhet och funktion är den oändlig och allomfattande. Guds lag inbegriper inom sitt verksamhetsfält hälsa, styrka och frihet för envar, och ingen av de välsignelser, som äro förbundna därmed, undanhålles den som allvarligt söker Sanningen.

Vi kunna demonstrera endast det som vi veta vara verkligt och sant, och förståelse av Sanningen är grunden till andligt herravälde. Med andra ord, genom att demonstrera vår egen verkliga kunskap om Gud, eller Sanningen, vinna vi herravälde över allt i vår tanke, som är olikt Gud.

Kristen Vetenskap visar, att den mänskliga tron på det ondas verklighet, makt och intelligens är felaktig. Denna ytterst felaktiga uppfattning är i alla sina olika yttringar antipoden till gudomligt Sinne och skulle vilja, om den kunde, sätta sig själv i stället för gudomlig makt och herravälde.

Kristen Vetenskap lär, att det finnes endast en Gud, ett Sinne, och att all rätt verksamhet utgår från detta Sinne, som återspeglas av människan. Emedan Gud är allsmäktigt, allnärvarande Sinne, oändligt god, och emedan Guds styrelse av människan är okränkbar, är det tydligt, att det onda, vad det än må kallas, icke har vare sig sinne, intelligens, makt eller lag, och därför intet herravälde. De försåtliga mänskliga föreställningarna om motsatsen övervinnas endast genom vår individuella förståelse av Kristus, Sanningen.

Mose demonstrerade sitt av Gud givna herravälde över mänskliga tvivel och farhågor, när han ledde Israels barn genom Röda havet och öknen. Elia och Elisa demonstrerade andligt herravälde över hungersnöd och pest och bevisade därigenom vissheten om Guds skyddande omsorg. Vår store Mästare, Kristus Jesus, demonstrerade sitt av Gud givna herravälde över elementen, över sjukdom, synd och död, över varje tro på materiell begränsning, som han ställdes inför.

Paulus måste ha varit medveten om sant herravälde, när han sade (Fil. 4:13): "Allt förmår jag i honom [Kristus], som giver mig kraft." Att demonstrera andligt herravälde är att bevisa Guds allnärvarande makt, att ständigt vara medveten om Guds närvaro och att vid alla tillfällen styras av Hans oändligt goda lag. Detta är människans arvedel enligt vad som läres i Bibeln och Kristen Vetenskap.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Slow River

SLOWLY the rippling waters flow,
Slowly the hours pass over,
Light as the little winds that blow
Hither the scent of clover.

Torpidly low the boat drifts through
Sun and the shade of willow;
All of the sky is a hazy blue,
All that I see from my pillow.

Here where the air is warm with sun
Long has this peace awaited,
Long has the fishing-line outrun,
And long has the hook been unbaited.

KEITH THOMAS

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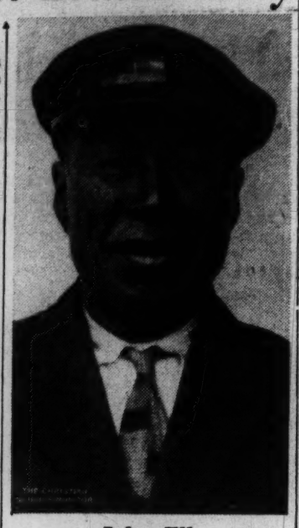
Rich Arctic Eskimo Repairs Engines of British Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—There are no garages or repair shops on Canada's Arctic islands, but when anything from a watch to a ship's engine needs repairing it is usually referred to John Ell of Southampton Island, one of Canada's wealthiest Eskimos.

Not long ago an English university exploring party reached Canadian waters with expensive and intricate engines for two boats which they had built to order at Churchill, on Hudson Bay. They headed for Southampton Island at the top of the bay. Long before they reached it their engines failed to work. Not one of that party of natural scientists brought up in the motor age could make sufficient repairs to keep the engines running.



John Ell
Canadian Eskimo needs few tools in making repairs.

The fur trader at Southampton told them to see John Ell. John had never seen such engines, but for many years he had run his own gasoline engines on his schooners. And though these English engines were more complicated, John explained later, he found a pin broken in each, and without replacement parts, he sat down to file from scrap metal at the fur post pins to fit those engines. When he was finished they worked like new.

Another party of explorers remarked they had a chronometer with them which would not function. Again the storekeeper called in John Ell. He had seen watches, but nothing as fascinating as the works of a chronometer. Sure he would fix it. With only an ordinary manicure file and a piece of scrap copper he made new parts for the chronometer. When the makers in London saw it they were amazed that a man with such meager equipment could do so perfect a job.

John Ell is outstanding among Canada's northern citizens, even so much that he was one of the honored ones to receive a medal on the occasion of King George's silver jubilee. He is so anxious to adapt himself to the white man's way insofar as it is possible that he sent his eldest son to boarding school near Toronto a few years ago. He meets Canada's annual government inspection ship dressed in a blue serge suit and wearing a captain's peaked cap. He pilots the annual supply ship each year through the maze of channels to the harbor at Southampton Island trading post, though he has never studied a chart of the harbor approaches.

Dutch Fly Flag on Great Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Norwegian flag has become conspicuous the last three or four years on the Great Lakes, American and Canadian-owned waters, in which once the American and British merchant marine flags for centuries were unchallenged.

Other foreign flags, German and Dutch, have been seen on the stern posts or foreposts of freighters plowing the Great Lakes waters of the last few years.

The ships, all small, shallow-draft vessels, have begun to come into the lakes from the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence River through the 14-foot channel constructed by the Canadian Government, and the Norwegian-owned Fjell Line operates regular service between European ports and Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

Sometimes the vessels, heavily loaded until they reach Montreal or other ports on the St. Lawrence, unload part of their cargoes to be shipped by rail, and come into the lakes light, in order to negotiate the shallow channel which shippers hope eventually will be replaced by the St. Lawrence Deep Seaway.

So far this year, 18 Norwegian vessels, most of them from the Fjell Line, and three Holland vessels entered the lakes. Last year, because of good business which kept the ocean vessels engaged elsewhere, only 23 ocean vessels, all Norwegian, entered. In 1936, there were 43, all Norwegian, and in 1935 there were 32, of which 29 were Norwegian, one German, and two British.

The foreign vessels have caused some concern to Americans and Canadians, owing to confusion caused by differences in operating rules between the lakes and the ocean.

Lake Erie Cities Will Honor Perry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LORAIN, Ohio—Just a century and a quarter ago the modest squadron of the United States' quite modest navy—the Lake Erie Squadron under Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry—sailed out of Erie, Pa., in 1813 to what was to result in the Nation's most decisive naval battle.

The second week of September, cities and towns along Lake Erie's south shore — Lorain, Sandusky, Put-in-Bay, Cleveland, and others— are planning celebrations of the anniversary of that victory. Congress already has appropriated $15,000 for the celebration, and all the cities and towns are doing their bit to make a success of it.

The main celebration will be Sept. 9, 10, and 11, at the tiny village of Put-in-Bay on South Bass Island, where Perry's fleet put in to refit after the battle with the British. Governors of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, and Massachusetts, who were represented on the original Perry Victory Memorial Commission, will participate.

Texas Sportsmen Safe; Prayed in Hurricane

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 31 (AP)—Eight freshly shaven Texas sportsmen, rested by their first night's sleep since Friday, Aug. 26, breathed deeply today of life—the life they prayed for Sunday, Aug. 28, while a Gulf hurricane roared over the sand bar on which they sought refuge.

Shaken by their two-day battle against terrific winds and weary from a 11-mile hike and two days' hunger and thirst, they told a harrowing tale of lying face downward on a dune while the gale whipped sand over them.

Said O. N. Roberts, Jr., of Corpus Christi, "Late Sunday, when things looked the worst, we got the whole bunch together and we knelt and prayed in the sand."

Luxembourg Bars Refugees

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg closed its frontiers Aug. 30 to further immigration of refugee Jews from Austria and other parts of neighboring Germany. Already 315 refugees in Luxembourg are being cared for by charity organizations.

Governor Appeals For Federal Loan To Virgin Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—The inhabitants of the Virgin Islands heard with much chagrin recently that the Islands do not have the authority to issue bonds or borrow money. Last June when unemployment threatened to bring on a serious economic condition in the Islands the Municipal Councils of both St. Thomas and St. John passed legislation authorizing Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer to apply to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for loans and grants totaling $889,400 to be used for extension and improvement of a municipal pier and yacht basin, improvement and enlargement of a public fresh water storage and distribution system, reconstruction and extension of vocational school, construction of a public building and reformatory and improvements of parks and recreation grounds.

It was expected that these amounts would be forthcoming and would tend to ease conditions. Now, however, Governor Cramer has announced that the applications were disapproved because the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands does not vest in the Municipalities the authority to issue bonds.

The Governor immediately asked the Department of the Interior for permission to come to Washington to present in person the Islands' side of the story. He left here Aug. 27.

Self-Regulation Advised To Business in Machine Age

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business was taken to task here for being unwilling to submit to an economic system of free enterprise, the criticism coming not from the New Deal nor from labor, but from Dr. William H. Spencer, Dean of the School of Business of the University of Chicago. Free enterprise, he observed, has ceased to work, because business has not wanted for itself some of the control which even a Government, based on such a system, must exercise.

"That which we call 'governmental regimentation of business,'" he held, "is merely a system of control. Whether wise or foolish, the system is designed to accomplish social objectives which the people through their chosen representatives have deemed desirable."

Dr. Spencer pointed out developments and changes that have come since Adam Smith's classic statement on laissez faire, showing the accumulation of results of a machine civilization making degrees of governmental control necessary. "It is clear," said he, "that the system of free enterprise was conceived for a simple, non-machine business regime. At the time that Adam Smith published his 'Wealth of Nations,' the industrial revolution was just beginning in England. Sir Isaac Watts was still engaged in perfecting the steam engine. The defenders of the system of competitive enterprise never dreamed of the extent to which technology would in a relatively short time dominate our economic life."

Changes also have affected the equality of bargaining, and the so-called free market, he noted. In resorting to pooling arrangements, price agreements, trusts, holding companies, and mergers, with a view of rationalizing or eliminating competition, he said, business has been a serious offender against the system of free enterprise, about the future of which it is now so apprehensive.

"If we are interested in the preservation, of democratic government," he concluded, "we cannot allow business to rid itself of its harness. If on the other hand, we are interested in preserving a modified system of free enterprise, we must not place so much harness on self-interest that we shall unduly interfere with its efficiency as an organizing and co-ordinating force." Maintaining a proper balance between these extremes he declared to be the most important social problem of the day.

Page Peter Pumpkin-Eater

A pumpkin on a vine at Gainesville, Fla., grew an average of more than one and a third pounds daily until it reached a weight of 107 pounds at maturity.

Quebec Terrain Allotted to Project For Beaver Farm

OTTAWA (CP)—Details of a beaver sanctuary in Northern Quebec on a scale never attempted were announced by Resources Minister T. A. Crerar. It will be a beaver farm of 13,000 square miles and the scheme has been made possible through the co-operation of Quebec and Dominion Governments. Adjoining it will be the sanctuary of the Hudson's Bay Company, where beaver have for four years been protected, and which has an area of 7,000 square miles.

R. H. G. Bonnycastle, Assistant Fur Commissioner of the Company, has estimated that it would be possible eventually to increase the beaver population in the Company's sanctuary to 25,000. It has already been increased from 162 to 1,545 in four years.

J. S. C. Watt, who has managed the Company's project, will manage the Dominion's farm.

Lewis Delays Departure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—John L. Lewis, CIO Chairman, said he would leave Washington on Sept. 1 by train for Mexico City to attend a Pan-American Labor Union Congress starting Monday.

The leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization had planned to start his trip earlier but deferred his departure two days for undisclosed reasons. He probably will address the Mexico City meetings.

Iowa's History Depicted At Centennial State Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—A pioneer stockade, flanked by old-time blockhouses forms the entrance to the Fair Ground this year, as the State "where the tall corn grows" celebrates its territorial centennial. Noted throughout the land as an agricultural and livestock show, the Fair this year is built around an historical theme.

Every section of the State has participated in assembling and presenting centennial subjects, representing all phases of Iowa life and industry in the last 100 years. Civic groups and other organizations have co-operated with the management.

A daily parade of historical floats depicts Iowa history, from pioneer days to the present time. Rooms and their furnishings from 1838 to 1938, form one exhibit. Period costumes are a part of the spectacle. Through photographs, progress in the livestock industry is shown, with choice actual specimens to illustrate recent breeds.

From all over the State pioneer farm machinery has been gathered to picture equipment that has been used, including wooden plows with iron mould boards, and modern gang plows.

The story of transportation is told with old prarie schooners, stage coaches, and wood-burning steam locomotives, along with swift modern vehicles.

The "Panaroma of Iowa," a mural painting by WPA artists, has been placed around the balcony of the Agricultural Building. The Iowa guide book, prepared by the Federal Writers' project under the WPA, which came off the Viking Press in New York, has aided Iowans to become conscious of their historical heritage, by detailing some of the events leading up to the establishment of the territory.

A trickle of settlers began when, in 1803, Thomas Jefferson engineered the Louisiana purchase, including Iowa. After the successful conclusion of the Black Hawk War, the trickle mounted to a tidal wave.

Into Iowa the settlers came, pushing westward with covered wagon, rifle and ax. Rough, uncouth, hardy pioneers; they cut the forest, plowed the land, fought Indians, built dwellings and communities.

In addition to the usual agricultural attractions, a new $125,000 poultry building stands completed.

Elsewhere, at county fairs and at individual city centennial celebrations, the historical theme is being emphasized, as Iowa tells its story —"from wilderness to garden spot."

Ricksha Supports 150,000

The jinrikisha is the sole source of support of 150,000 Chinese residing in the International Settlement, according to figures just compiled by the Shanghai municipal police.

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"GOING TO THE MOVIES" has become as much a part of modern life as going to work or going home to dinner. It is a habit that survives wars, strikes, political upheaval and national crises.

The first "movies" were gaped at in much the same way as their contemporaries, the first automobiles. Today nobody stands at the curb to yell, "Get a horse!" at the streamlined version of either. The modern motion picture is as far a cry from the nickelodeon "flicker" as the sleek sixteen-cylinder limousine is from its one-lunged ancestor.

This development was possible because "going to the movies", like automobiling, became a national habit.

Why? Why do we "go to the movies"?

It is because the motion picture has taken unto itself some basic functions in society.

Motion Pictures intensify life!

For the younger generation, especially, an evening at the "movies" offers nearer kinship with other people — a greater insight into life — than a visit with neighbors.

The "movies" have given our eyes new ways of seeing. Because a star's face appears before us on the screen in a hundred-square-foot "close-up", we are more familiar with her features than with those of our sister.

A portrait of a motion picture audience would show peace in the darkened theatre, happiness . . . freedom from care . . . hands held. As the audience reacts to what is taking place on the screen, it shares its feelings — and affirms that man is a social being. It is a group experience that is good for each of us, good for our individualities.

* * * *

Motion pictures are today the chief cultural possession of the average man and woman. Millions who are removed from the other arts find in the film their literature, their expressions of beauty in form and design, their interpretations of the world about them.

While the motion picture theatre is itself a great classroom in which our generation has acquired matchless knowledge of far regions and understanding of distant peoples.

* * * *

There is more than a passing connection between the American way of life and American leadership in the world of motion pictures.

For the "movie" is, by its very nature, a democratic product — the cooperative effort of the talents of many people. Their work is subject to the approval of the box-office, a referendum as accurate as that of the ballot-box itself.

It is in this public expression that motion pictures have found their greatest inspiration — their constant challenge to new endeavor.

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Great stories splendidly produced . . . love-filled romance, stirring drama, gay adventure, hilarious comedy, tuneful musicals — star-studded casts filled with your favorites — new talents for which the world has been searched.

One after another these fine pictures are coming to the screen of your favorite theatre — *a world within four walls.*

Entertainment, relaxation, freedom from care are yours in overflowing measure, brought to you week after week by the supreme efforts of the Motion Picture Industry to make this fall season one you will never forget.

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1st Prize . . . $50,000	5 of $2,000 each, $10,000
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2 of $10,000 each, 20,000	40 of $500 each, 20,000
5 of $5,000 each, 25,000	40 of $250 each, 10,000
	300 of $100 each, 30,000
	5,000 of $10 each, 50,000
	5,404 TOTAL $250,000

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Watch for these new season's pictures at your favorite theatre

LITTLE MISS BROADWAY — Shirley Temple, George Murphy
MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS — Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler, James Ellison
PROFESSOR BEWARE — Harold Lloyd, Phyllis Welch
THE AMAZING DR. CLITTERHOUSE — Edward G. Robinson, Claire Trevor
THE CHASER — Dennis O'Keefe, Ann Morriss, Lewis Stone
BAREFOOT BOY — Jackie Moran, Marcia Mae Jones
ALGIERS — Charles Boyer, Hedy LaMarr, Sigrid Gurie
BULLDOG DRUMMOND IN AFRICA — John Howard, Heather Angel, H. B. Warner
GATEWAY — Don Ameche, Arleen Whelan
I'M FROM THE CITY — Joe Penner, Richard Lane, Lorraine Krueger
LETTER OF INTRODUCTION — Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen
THE CROWD ROARS — Robert Taylor, Maureen O'Sullivan
MR. CHUMP — Johnny Davis, Lola Lane, Peany Singleton
KEEP SMILING — Jane Withers, Gloria Stuart
PAINTED DESERT — George O'Brien, Laraine Johnson
RICH MAN—POOR GIRL — Robert Young, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey
THE MISSING GUEST — Paul Kelly, Constance Moore
THE TEXANS — Joan Bennett, Randolph Scott, May Robson
RACKET BUSTERS — Humphrey Bogart, George Brent
THE GLADIATOR — Joe E. Brown, June Travis
ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND — Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche
BLOCK-HEADS — Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy
GIVE ME A SAILOR — Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable
SMASHING THE RACKETS — Chester Morris, Frances Mercer, Rita Johnson
BREAKING THE ICE — Bobby Breen, Charles Ruggles
DARK RAPTURE — African Jungle Feature
MARIE ANTOINETTE — Norma Shearer, Tyrone Power
SPAWN OF THE NORTH — George Raft, Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour
SPEED TO BURN — Michael Whalen, Lynn Bari
BOY MEETS GIRL — James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Marie Wilson
UNDER THE BIG TOP — Anne Nagel, Marjorie Main, Grant Richards
CAREFREE — Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers
FOUR'S A CROWD — Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland
FRESHMAN YEAR — Dixie Dunbar, William Lundigan
I AM THE LAW — Edward G. Robinson, John Beal, Wendy Barrie
MY LUCKY STAR — Sonja Henie, Richard Greene
SING YOU SINNERS — Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray, Ellen Drew
THREE LOVES HAS NANCY — Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery
BOYS TOWN — Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney
IN OLD MEXICO — William Boyd, Russell Hayden, George Hayes
SAFETY IN NUMBERS — The Jones Family, Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane
THE AFFAIRS OF ANNABEL — Jack Oakie, Lucille Ball
THE COMET — Wm. Gargan, Joy Hodges, Andy Devine
SECRETS OF AN ACTRESS — Kay Francis, George Brent, Ian Hunter
THE LADY OBJECTS — Lanny Ross, Gloria Stuart
JUVENILE COURT — Paul Kelly, Rita Hayworth, Frankie Darro
BOLD THAT CO-ED — John Barrymore, George Murphy
RENEGADE RANGER — George O'Brien, Rita Hayworth
SONS OF THE LEGION — Lynn Overman, Evelyn Keyes
THE ROAD TO RENO — Randolph Scott, Hope Hampton
TOO HOT TO HANDLE — Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, Walter Connolly
VALLEY OF THE GIANTS — Charles Bickford, Claire Trevor, Jack LaRue
DRUMS — Sabu, Raymond Massey, Valerie Hobson
CAMPUS CONFESSIONS — Hank Luisetti, Betty Grable
FUGITIVES FOR A NIGHT — Frank Albertson, Eleanor Lynn
LISTEN DARLING — Freddie Bartholomew, Judy Garland
THE LAST EXPRESS — Kent Taylor, Dorothea Kent, Barbara Read
TIME OUT FOR MURDER — Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen
FOUR DAUGHTERS — Claude Rains, Priscilla, Rosemary, Lola Lane
WANTED BY THE POLICE — Frankie Darro
GIRLS' SCHOOL — Anne Shirley, Nan Grey
KING OF ALCATRAZ — Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan, J. Carrol Naish
MR. WONG, DETECTIVE — Boris Karloff
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU — Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore
ROOM SERVICE — The Marx Brothers, Lucille Ball
STABLEMATES — Wallace Beery, Mickey Rooney
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YOUTH TAKES A FLING — Andrea Leeds, Joel McCrea, Dorothea Kent

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1938

Hultman Quabbin Appeal Arouses Union Leaders

In Boston Today

Fights Pay Rise On Water Project

Possible organized labor opposition to reappointment of Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission and Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, loomed today, as the result of Mr. Hultman's opposition to a Labor Department order to increase from 50 to 62½ cents an hour the wages of laborers on the Quabbin Reservoir clearance project.

Mr. Hultman appeared before the full Board of Labor Commissioners yesterday to appeal from the wage increase order of James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Mr. Moriarty contended that under a 1938 law the 62½ cents-an-hour rate is mandatory. Mr. Hultman on the other hand claimed the law did not affect the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission handling the Quabbin project. Work for 1,000 men is being held up pending settlement of the dispute.

At the close of the hearing, the Board indicated Mr. Moriarty's ruling would be upheld in a decision to be handed down within a few days.

Mr. Hultman's term expires in 1939. Nicholas P. Morrissey, newly elected President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, has announced he will place before the next meeting of the Federation's Executive Council the question of opposing Mr. Hultman's reappointment.

E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Building Trades Council, in attacking Mr. Hultman, said, "Organized labor has more difficulties with the Metropolitan Commission than with any other department because more notorious, low-wage-paying, cheap contractors are employed by the Metropolitan Commission than by any other public department."

Several labor leaders declared they would seek to defeat for re-election selectmen from various towns who appeared to back Mr. Hultman's appeal.

U. S. Asks Bids For Survey Ship

New England shipbuilders were invited today by the Federal Department of Commerce to bid on a vessel to be used in making a new survey of waters surrounding the Alaskan Peninsula and Aleutian Islands. The ship is to be of steel construction, 198 feet long with a 38-foot beam.

It will be assigned to the Coast and Geodetic Survey and will carry a crew of 20 officers and 70 men, according to Lieut. Elliott B. Roberts, in charge of the Boston office of the Survey.

Bids are to be opened on Oct. 7. Delivery of the boat would be accepted at any Atlantic, Gulf, or Pacific port.

High Court Weighs Coakley's Status

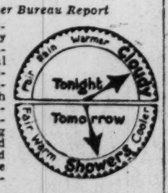
The full bench of the State Supreme Court met in special session today to determine whether or not Daniel H. Coakley should be allowed to run for the Governor's Council in the Fourth Councillor District, when he lives in the Third District.

Robert E. Bigney's petition to prevent the Secretary of State from printing Mr. Coakley's name on September primary ballots—because of his residence in a different district—was dismissed last week by Judge James J. Ronan of Superior Court, on the ground nothing in the law prescribed residence in the district.

Mr. Bigney appealed to the Supreme Court—which was not scheduled to sit until after the primary. Chief Justice Frederick T. Field therefore agreed to submit the case, on written argument, to the full bench today at a special session.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy and threatening occasional showers late tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle easterly winds, shifting to southerly and southwesterly, and becoming moderate to fresh on Thursday.

Maine: Cloudy, probably followed by showers late tonight and Thursday, slightly cooler on the east coast tonight.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably followed by showers late tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by showers late tonight and Thursday, slightly cooler in northwest portion Thursday afternoon.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably followed by showers late tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer in northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, probably followed by showers late tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by showers late tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer in north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds tonight becoming fresh on Thursday over south portion; gentle to moderate east winds tonight becoming fresh south and southwest on Thursday over north portion; somewhat overcast followed by showers late tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	75	Minneapolis	62	78
Bermuda	82	82	New Orleans	78	96
Chicago	70	76	New York	66	84
Denver	64	89	Norfolk	74	84
Helena	58	82	Philadelphia	70	86
Kansas City	74	92	St. Louis	76	88
Los Angeles	66	68	San Francisco	54	74
Miami	80	90	Washington	70	88

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 31.
B—Maximum Aug. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:34 p. m., height 9.7 feet.
Thursday 5:06 a. m., height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:51 p. m.

Auto Inspection Begins Sept. 1

September is compulsory automobile inspection month in Massachusetts.

Under orders from Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, all Massachusetts motorists must have brakes, steering gear and lights inspected and display the inspection sticker on the windshield on or before Sept. 30.

However, motorists who fail to display the sticker by Sept. 15 will be stopped on the road by registry inspectors. Those discovered with faulty equipment will be forced to have repairs made at once under penalty of loss of registration.

Firm Ponders Dock Contract

A Boston firm won a contract for initial construction work on a 1,300-foot extension of the Field's Point Dock at Providence, R. I., but indicated today it might not accept the award.

The firm is the Charles A. Leary Company, which submitted a low bid of $3,036.60 for the job of boring the foundation for a dock extension which is intended to allow more and larger boats to stop at Providence.

Shaving expenses to win the contract, the Leary Company cut too close to pay for a watchman while the work is going on, according to reports in Providence. As a result, Mr. Leary and Federal authorities have begun conferences to determine whether a watchman is required under WPA specifications.

Lyons Renews Park Campaign

Stating that he would launch a new youth program in the fall to be handled by the Recreation Department, Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge said he would make another effort within a few days to have members of the Cambridge Park Board divide the duties of Superintendent of Recreation and Parks, by creating another position. The Park Board already has voted 4-3 refusing the Mayor's request despite the existence of a City ordinance calling for two superintendents.

The action of the Park Board in turning down the plea, halts temporarily the appointment of Former Representative Francis Coady who is slated for the proposed post of Superintendent of Parks.

Mayor Lyons stated, "the increased recreation program in our City, particularly the activities I am arranging for the youth of the City, will demand the complete and undivided attention of Stephen H. Mahoney, who is at present in charge of both Departments."

Bogus Money Flow Curbed in Boston

Reduction of the flow of counterfeit money through the Boston Federal Reserve Bank from $9,000 in 1934 to $300 for the first six months of this year was reported at the Rotary Club luncheon in Hotel Statler today by Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney.

A sudden jump in counterfeiting in June, however, raised the total to $2,700, Mr. Cartier said. He asserted that vigilance of Federal authorities plus the co-operation of persons handling money is reducing the flow of false money to a mere trickle.

New Deal Plea For 'Radical' Defines Word

Use of word for systems with which one does not agree termed an error by Miss Ely.

A plea to American citizens to stop using the word "radical" merely to describe people or policies with which they disagree, and to use it, instead, in its original meaning of "basic" and "principled" was made today by Miss Gertrude Ely, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., before a conference of Democratic Women Leaders at Boston.

She virtually took the word apart today in defending President Roosevelt and the New Deal against charges of "radicalism" at the luncheon session of the two-day conference of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee in the Hotel Statler.

Miss Ely, a former member of the Board of the National League of Women Voters, has been mistakenly called a "radical" herself by political opponents, but is known in her home State as a quiet, gracious champion of liberal legislation, for which she battled even before there was a New Deal.

Trade Treaties Upheld

Her address followed a talk at the morning session by Miss Josephine Schain, Chairman of the National Committee for the Cause and Cure of War, in defense of the Hull-Roosevelt foreign policies, including the reciprocal trade treaties.

What appeared to Miss Ely as needing a change was the looseness with which the word "radical" is bandied about, especially in political discussions.

"A leading lady of the opposing party in my State called me a dangerous woman," the speaker related. "I asked her why, and she said, 'Because you are an anarchist.'

"I easily denied this, and she confidently remarked, 'Oh, well, anarchist, socialist, red, and radical are all the same thing, and you are that.'

"We can take our choice of several definitions of the word radical. The dictionary defines it as a root, a support or foundation, a basic principle.

"A thing is generally radical, if the opposition does not like it."

Defends Acts

Miss Ely took up, one by one, the WPA, the Wagner Act, the Social Security Act, the Wages and Hours Act, health insurance, and the TVA, and defended them against charges of being radical.

She said that these New Deal measures had benefited thousands of persons, relieving them of many conditions that had caused distress, fear or injury.

"When and if we use the words red, radical, revolution," she concluded, "we do not have to roll the 'r.'"

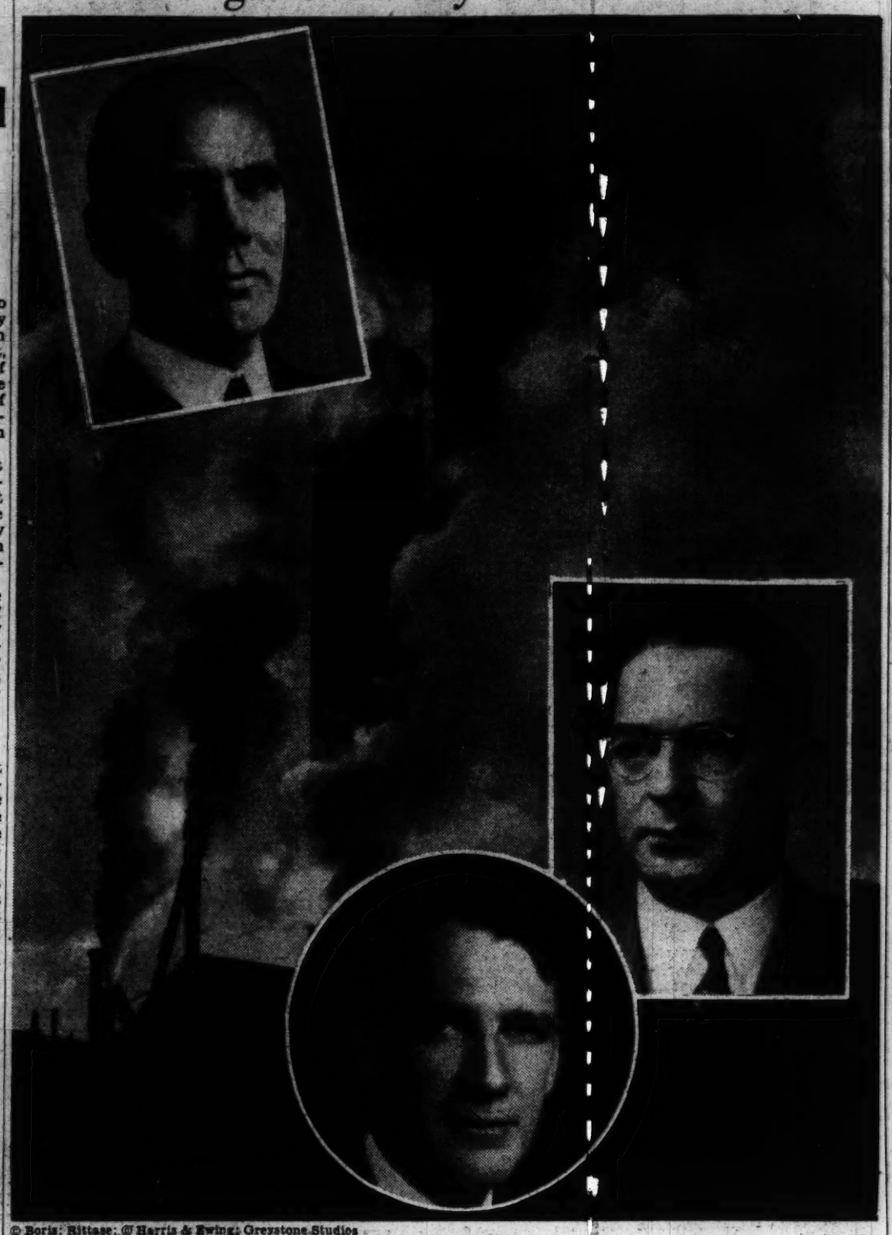
As the women party workers from 10 Northeastern States met for the second and final day of their conclave, Miss Schain urged them to tell their constituents of the economic causes of war, and show them how the Hull trade treaty program is aimed at relieving these economic stresses.

Inter-Relationships

"The time was when we, as a Nation, could go our way alone," she said, "but dramatic changes in transportation, communication, finance, and other inter-relationships have changed the old order. The problem in international relations is to help build a world founded upon a basis of law and order."

The conference was scheduled to close this afternoon after a reception and tea given by Gov. and Mrs. Charles F. Hurley at the Statler.

New England Surveys Business Outlook



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When Yankee Mills Are Busy

Upper left: Philip Stockton, President of the First National Bank of Boston. Inset at right: Russell T. Fisher, President, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. In circle: Dudley Harman, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council.

New England Finds Business Is Better Along Many Lines

Yankee manufacturers are cautious but summer brings cumulative activity in major industry—Textile and tooling trade among bright spots reported in wide survey of area.

By Robert Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When a Yankee says business is "pretty good," you can be sure it's booming.

When he says it "could be worse," it's doing nicely.

When he says nothing, business is bad.

By such a barometer one would conclude that business in Yankeeland as the normally more active fall season approaches is "doing nicely."

And when it is doing all right in New England, it is a good indication for the nation; for this region's textiles are a quick reflector of retail sales, while the more recently added tooling industry is a bellwether for automobile and other industrial production.

New England's Trade

This situation adds spice to the New England Council's announcement today that, contrary to expected seasonal trends, Yankeeland's historic cotton, woolen, shoe and other industries have enjoyed a summer of cumulative activity, July running 11 per cent over June, and August apparently ending in good shape.

Simultaneously, from Worcester, Mass., center of the tooling industry, comes reports of added employment as steel dies, perhaps for automobile bodies, grinders, for all industrial purposes, and other similar items are turned out in larger quantities.

The First National Bank of Boston, a potent New England business force, sees business "moving irregularly upward" as the fall season nears.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers reports continued activity in production of fine goods, fabrics for dresses and shirts. Not much new activity in the coarser industrial cloths is reported.

Lull in Cotton Buying

At the moment, there is a little lull in raw cotton buying as the mills await the Sept. 8 report on the southern cotton crop. If predictions are still for the previously forecast bumper crop, the mills will probably continue to buy in small quantities and very little rise in price of finished goods is expected. Production will continue on a nonspeculative basis, designed to keep a little ahead of orders, but without piling up warehouse surpluses.

If, on the other hand, the cotton crop surplus isn't so large as currently expected, there will likely be accelerated buying of cotton goods, and—now that the processing tax is only a memory—this raw cotton might be speeded through the mills and allowed to stand in the warehouses.

Such an eventuality is not an agreeable prospect because in the past this overproduction and consequent piling up of reserves has meant factory layoffs and jagged economic curves in the region.

The final key to this situation lies, of course, in retail consumption of cotton goods. There the picture is a bit uncertain at the moment. Retail sales in New England have held up during the summer, and they should pick up after Labor Day. If they don't, however, it will mean early curtailing of factory operations, for most plants report they are about caught up on the back orders which had many plants 90 days behind schedule early in the summer.

Woolen Industry

Most woolen mills are finishing up production of heavy goods for the winter season, and expect a lull from Labor Day through the Jewish holidays in September. Early in October the spring lines will be offered and production after that depends upon orders, which in turn depend upon retail sales. Raw wool has advanced some in price during the summer and a consequent reflection in finished goods prices is expected.

After enjoying a peak year in 1937, New England shoe factories report they are running about 10 per cent below last year's quota. Retail sales, however, are holding up to approximately last year's figures, so stocks are low and production outlook is consequently good.

There have been advances in hide prices since spring, but the recent 15 cent reduction in Thom McAn retail prices precludes much boost in retail prices in the lower priced groups, shoe men say.

Tooling Equipment

The Heald Machine Company in Worcester, manufacturers of grinding machines, and the Norton Company, makers of abrasive wheels, both report domestic orders from the automobile industry as start of production of 1939 models is planned.

Parenthetically, it can be added that orders for tooling equipment do not indicate that drastic changes in the new car models are under way.

Such, then, is a quick view of New England industry today. In a general way it can be said that having enjoyed a substantial summer it looks forward to a fall not without promise.

World Economics

One thing in the picture, however, deserves comment. It is not a new factor in Yankee commerce, but it is a factor being given incalculably more consideration today than at any time in recent years.

This factor is New England's relation to world economics. Specifically, the cotton, woolen, and shoe industries are waiting for word about the pending reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain. It is understood in local circles that the agreement has been substantially concluded and announcement only awaits some moment when the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Off-Time Study Guided by Union Leads to New Job

A "school" that consists of 170 "classrooms" and offers a choice of 4,000 courses for men and women who wish to make their own personal selections of subjects, is described in the new edition of "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston," compiled by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange at 678 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

Unlike the public schools, which will open after Labor Day, the Prospect Union's schools represent sought-for education, with no compulsion or lagging footsteps, and a curriculum of the greatest variety possible.

Without charge, the Exchange provides educational guidance in which personal interviews are given, the purpose being to find the educational opportunity which will best meet the individual's needs. It provides vocational information, helping the individual to determine his fitness for various occupations. Its information service provides impartial reports on educational opportunities for adults in 170 accredited schools in Greater Boston, assuring protection aganst fraudulent or incompetent schools. It also provides programs to meet special cultural, vocational, or recreational needs.

Miss Zelda Lions, the director, is ready for any emergency that has to do with educational guidance, be it the housewife who wants to keep up with her husband intellectually, the misfit in the business or family world who is laboring and in need of help in finding new channels for development, bored individuals who want more substance to their days, the overworked who need more recreation for their happiness—all of these come and are met with eagerness at the Union.

People of all ages, from all walks of life, come to the Exchange for advice. During the day's work, the following may be served:

Mr. E. is engaged in a business which is seasonal in nature. He said that he suddenly decided that he was wasting the part of the year in which business was slow, and wanted to make amends. He had never finished high school. Was there a course in Boston for adults, in high school subjects? He said he might just as well take college preparatory courses, because he may want to take a college program later, because his slow season came during the school year.

Mrs. C. recently arrived from the West. Her funds were sinking, and she wanted to prepare herself for earning a living. She had been writing short stories for many years, and felt that a course, including criticism, might result in marketing the stories successfully. She was also skilled in handwork, and was advised to go to a women's agency in Boston where her work might be sold.

Shoe and Textile Industries Reduce Unemployment in N. H.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31—The New Hampshire Employment Service placed approximately 25 per cent more people on jobs in July than in June, according to Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, Director. July placements numbered 1,861. "This is an increase of 431 placements over June," explained Mrs. Wilder. "Improvement in the shoe and textile industry, as well as in seasonal business, is largely responsible for the increase in the number of jobs found by the Service."

"Of the placements made during July, 877 were considered to be of a permanent nature. New applications for employment totalling 2,021 were received by the Service during July bringing the total active registrations for employment up to 45,573.

"The Employment offices had difficulty in filling some types of jobs," declares Mrs. Wilder. "Fancy stitchers are always in demand, while there was a need in the shoe industry for pull-over operators, outside cutters, side lasters, and hand lasters. In the textile industry experienced warpers, winders, weavers, and drawer-in operators were needed."

Hanging Grant

New Hampshire finds itself in a peculiar position with a PWA grant authorized for a project for which the State has made no provisions to finance. The grant of $261,707 for construction of a steel and concrete bridge to displace the wooden toll bridge at Hampton Beach is based on an estimated cost of the entire project at $581,571. The application for the grant was made by the State in order that it might obtain its share of the Federal fund before it becomes exhausted. It is considered possible that the 1939 session of the State Legislature will be asked to provide the State's share in order that the project may be carried out.

Primaries Near

New Hampshire's primaries are entering their final phase with voting on Sept. 13. Outcome of the Republican contests will be most closely followed as the Democrats have no contests for senatorial and gubernatorial nominations. Senator Fred H. Brown and John L. Sullivan, attorney, have no opposition for the Senate and Governorship on the Democratic ticket. Gov. Francis P. Murphy and Thomas P. Cheney, Attorney General, Republican gubernatorial candidates, continue to carry on their battle over a wide front.

There is also considerable interest in the contest being staged between Congressman Charles W. Tobey of Temple and Eliot A. Carter of Nashua, Republicans seeking the Senatorial nomination. Congressman Tobey has been a consistent vote-getter as Governor and as a Congressman. But in the present contest his opposition is attacking his voting record as a Congressman. He is considered a free thinker and his action in voting for several measures supported by the New Deal is expected to do him no harm in the contest. But, apparently, this record has caused George H. Moses, former United States Senator, to rise to the support of Mr. Carter. In the gubernatorial battle two years ago Mr.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Increase Reported In Connecticut's Fishing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHPORT, Conn. Aug. 31—Seafaring men along Connecticut's shore line have been kept busy this summer supplying an unusually heavy demand for sea food.

Approximately 3,000 men are engaged in this industry, earning a living from the deep waters of the Atlantic or the shallower channels of Long Island Sound. The main activity, according to State information, centers in the villages along the southeastern shore of the State.

The fisher folk have found the industry profitable and catches plentiful during the current season—particularly in the lobster business. Pot line catches of lobster have been heavier this year than in the 1936 or 1937 seasons. Market prices have held steady for the most part.

Deep sea fish and the species found along the Sound have developed a ready market at the eating houses of the shore line which cater to tourist and summer resident trade. In addition, the New York market demands a regular supply of sea food.

U. S. Deports Two Stowaways Whose Tails Wag with Delight

Two stowaways are being shipped back to the land of their origin today. It would have been bad enough if they had arrived on an ordinary ship—when the United States Government could have saddled deportation costs on its operators—but they happened to select one of the Government's own ships for their voyage.

Ordinarily, such inconsiderate lawbreakers would be greeted with official frowns and would await action on their illegal entry with hanging heads. But in this case they met nothing but smiles—and answered with wagging tails.

This is how it happened.

J. W. March, United States Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, has two dogs, an Irish setter and a small cocker spaniel. Both are confirmed adventure-seekers. One of their favorite visiting places—all through the iceberg season—was the Coast Guard cutter Tahoe, whenever it put in to St. John's during its several months of International Ice Patrol duty.

The two pups became practically a self-appointed welcoming delegation for the Tahoe's officers and men each time the vessel arrived.

The last time the Tahoe docked they went aboard according to custom—and were mildly surprised when the usually polite visitors put them ashore forcibly. Presently they strolled back aboard, unnoticed, to look into the reasons for the apparent incivility.

But the cutter did not stay as long as usual. It sailed with the dogs aboard—and this time it sailed for New Bedford—the ice patrol season was over.

The stowaways were discovered when the Tahoe was well on its way.

Messages sent to Mr. March by officials resulted in his forwarding of funds to pay for their passage back to Newfoundland. Now they are honored guests aboard the Furness liner Nova Scotia which sailed from Boston yesterday. On Sunday St. John's will hear their barks once more.

Around the Corner

Distant Welcome—Many tourists feel that Hampton Court may have its famous maze on the banks of the English Thames—but that Massachusetts has its Brockton. For Brockton seems to have succeeded Providence to the doubtful honor of being the easiest place in New England in which to stray from numbered routes.

We ourselves have—on various occasions—rolled light-heartedly into the city on Route 27, for instance, fully expecting to emerge on the same route on the way to points near Plymouth—only to find ourselves, after the lapse of considerable time, on roads leading in entirely different directions.

Evidently aware of the rather confusing conditions in the town, some pranksters last week "borrowed" a sign reading "Welcome to Bradford, N. H." and erected it at one entrance to Brockton.

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Politics Begin at 11—Jimmie and Bobbie Ryan of 202 Stratford Street, West Roxbury, aged 11 and 13, have gone into politics in a big way, with a 13-year-old chum, Allen Maier, to help them.

Their father was a college classmate of Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor, so naturally he has had a good deal to say about the campaign.

The boys have caught his enthusiasm.

The unoccupied half of the family's two-car garage has become a thriving "Saltonstall-for-Governor" headquarters. On the door is the legend: "Ye who enter this pleasant hall, Must come to vote for Saltonstall." The message of this sign is followed up inside the placard-ornamented garage with pledge cards to which visitors are asked to affix their signatures. Frequent campaign speeches encourage them to take this action.

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Give It Air—If your telephone speaks faintly just now, you should give it air—in the basement, according to the current issue of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company's bulletin "Between Ourselves."

Responding to its advice many a phone subscriber has been descending to the cellar to trace the wires and to see if they have broken out into a cold sweat after the long stretch of high humidity and heat.

Pipes and wires in cool enclosed places such as basements are apt to sweat now, says the bulletin, and telephone currents are such tiny things that dampness lets them leak away. The remedy is not to follow them along with a mop, but to let in the air to dry them out.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. Tomorrow: Holding over "Carefree," plus "March of Time."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable and Jack Whiting in "Give Me a Sailor." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. Paramount: 10:40 a. m. 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Alexander's Rag Time Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers.

Tremont—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Also George Brent and Olivia de Havilland in "Gold Is Where You Find It." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Stella Dallas," with John Boles and Barbara Stanwyck. Also Alice Faye in "You're a Sweetheart."

Coolidge Corner—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 2:00, 5:15, 8:21. Also "Little Miss Broadway," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:56, 7:02, 10:02.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Ontario," Robert Benchley in "Music Made Simple," "Clyde Lucas and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Texans," with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," featuring the Mauch Twins. Scollay 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:24.

Boston—
"Call of the Yukon," with Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:50. Also Ann Sheridan in "Little Miss Thoroughbred." 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow: "Three Blind Mice," with Loretta Young and Joel McCrea. Also "Gun Law," with George O'Brien and Rita Oehman.

State and Orpheum—
Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr in "Algiers." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:46, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette."

Uptown—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

University—
"Treasure Island," starring Wallace Beery. 3:35, 6:05, 9:15. Also 6 Walt Disney cartoons. 1:35, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Martha Raye and Bob Burns in "Tropic Holiday." Also "Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll.

Brookline Village Theater—
"One Wild Night," featuring June Lang. 2, 5:08, 8:16. Also "Port of Seven Seas," with Wallace Beery. 3:46, 6:54, 9:41. Tomorrow: "Gold Diggers in Paris." Also "The Kid Comes Back."

Repertory and Medford Square—
Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda in "I Met My Love Again." Also Lew Ayres in "Scandal Street." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Spawn of the North," starring George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. Also the Jones Family in "Safety in Numbers."

Strand—
Jimmy Savo and Robert Wilcox in "Reckless Living." Also Chester Morris "Boy Meets Girl." Also "Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. Daily at 2:30 and 7:48. Tomorrow: "Fast Company," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. "A Trip to Paris," with the Jones Family. Also "What Do You Think?"

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." Also "Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. Daily at 2:30 and 7:48. Tomorrow: "Fast Company," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. "A Trip to Paris," with the Jones Family. Also "What Do You Think?"

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Saward will conduct the guidance tour on French Paintings 11 a. m.

Bay State Primary Contests Take Guise of Free-for-All

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The real pyrotechnics and vote-getting work of the present political campaign will not get under way until after Labor Day, therefore any prognostication of Sept. 20 primary results is fraught with certain hazards.

Yet from present indications Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, has a comfortable lead for the Republican nomination for Governor. Richard Whitcomb, former Director of the Boston Municipal Survey Committee, it is understood, is experiencing the difficulties of a newcomer opposing a man with long political experience.

The only other major contender of Mr. Saltonstall in the Republican primary is Fdererick C. Butler, Chairman of the Essex County Commissioners, a practical and clever politician, whose presence in the fight cannot be ignored. But to date, few observers believe him a serious threat to the former Speaker.

Six Seek Post

The real battle on the Republican side has concerned the Lieutenant Governor nomination, with no less than six candidates seeking this post. Candidates include Mayor Dewey G. Archambault of Lowell, Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House; J. Watson Flett of Belmont, Charles P. Howard, Former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; Judge Kenneth D. Johnson of Milton, and Robert Gardiner Wilson, member of the Boston City Council. To pick a winner in this contest now is practically an impossibility.

Little has been heard from GOP candidates for State Treasurer, Secretary of State, State Auditor and Attorney General. Frederic W. Cook, perennial Secretary of State, is unopposed. William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, is expected to be renominated without difficulty. Predictions regarding the Auditor and Attorney General are more difficult.

Any prognostication in the Democratic gubernatorial fray would be without foundation at present. Although the four candidates, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, James M. Curley, Former Governor and Former Mayor of Boston, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, and Richard M. Russell, Former Member of the United State House of Representatives and Former Mayor of Cambridge, have been campaigning for several weeks, the trend has not yet swung in the direction of any one candidate.

Hurley Shuns Rallies

Governor Hurley has appeared at few rallies, possibly because his advisers fear he may rank the loser in any verbal clash with his opponents. The memory of the Governor's public attack on Lieutenant Governor Kelly and Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, at Swampscott, still lingers to the Governor's probable regret. But the Governor will start his western campaign next week.

Former Governor Curley has started slowly but is expected to stage his usual last-minute whirlwind campaign. Lieutenant Governor Kelly is still hammering away at Mr. Hurley and Mr. Curley as the "power-trust twins," while Mr. Russell is maintaining his position in the political sun by constant attacks on the Hurley Administration.

Former Governor Curley is profiting somewhat by Governor Hurley's donning of the mantle as Massachusetts' freest spending Chief Executive, despite the latter's original promise of economy. Mr. Curley is pointing to the size of the Hurley spending program and declaring that during the Hurley Administration fewer jobs have been available than during the previous Curley term on Beacon Hill.

Curley vs. Kelly

Were the primaries to be held today, many observers say, the Democratic gubernatorial fight would be between Mr. Curley and Mr. Kelly, with the Governor third. But much can and possibly will happen between now and Sept. 20.

The Democratic Lieutenant Governor contest is another free-for-all, candidates being James H. Brennan of Boston, Edward T. Collins, member of the Executive Council; Alexander F. Sullivan of Boston, Joseph C. White, member of the Boston School Committee and Mayor William P. Yoerg of Holyoke.

Winners of the Democratic Secretary of State and State Treasurer struggles are also unpredictable, while Auditor Buckley is expected to be renominated without trouble. Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, is unopposed for his second renomination.

Edgar M. Mills

Sweepstake Tickets Costing $600,000 Seized in U. S. Mail

Irish sweepstake tickets with a book value of $600,000 were seized in the United States mails during August, John J. Breslin, Chief Postal Inspector, announced today.

The tickets—20,000 books, with each ticket selling for $2.50—were destined for Boston and Massachusetts mill towns when confiscated by the authorities.

Conference Sharpens Literary Wits and Pens

Middlebury College Bread Loaf Writers' Group

The future course of America's literary and poetic pens has been influenced again this summer by two weeks of discussion and criticism at the Middlebury College Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, which ends today.

More than 60 writers and teachers of composition joined in the conference and received criticism and advice from editors, authors, and poets included in this group:

Left to right—

Back row: Raymond Everitt, Vice-President of Little, Brown & Company, publishers; Robeson Bailey; Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal; Herschel Brickell, literary editor of the New York Post; Wallace Stegner, author; Fletcher Pratt, author of "Hail Caesar."

Second row: Gorham Munson, editor and biographer; Bernard DeVoto, former editor of the Saturday Review of Literature; Theodore Morrison of Harvard, director of the conference; Robert Frost, poet; John Gassner, New York dramatic critic.

Front row: Mrs. Stegner, Helen Everitt, literary agent; Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Agar.

Police to Enforce Worcester Traffic Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 31—For six months, beginning tomorrow, the Worcester Police Department, in an effort to cut down the automobile fatality and accident toll, will conduct the most intensive and extensive campaign in the city's history to make both automobile drivers and pedestrians "Safety Conscious." Although the purpose of the campaign is to secure the co-operation of automobile drivers through impressing on them the advantages of careful driving, Thomas F. Foley, Chief of Police, has made it clear that little patience will be shown toward drivers who persist in disregarding the rules of the campaign.

A 25-mile speed limit has been set as the maximum pace at which trucks and pleasure cars will be allowed to travel through city streets during the six-months period. The first time that drivers are stopped for exceeding this speed, they will be warned that further violations will result in a recommendation being sent to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that their driving licenses be suspended. Flagrant violators will also be summoned into court.

Letters explaining the objectives of the campaign and asking the co-operation of the public were read in all of the churches of the city yesterday. Similar letters have been sent to heads of all civic, fraternal, and religious societies, asking the co-operation of their members.

New Stairs Lead To Glen Ellis Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 31—Glen Ellis Falls, one of the best known scenic attractions in this section of the White Mountains, is being made more approachable by means of new stairs leading down to the base of the falls.

The long hike down the old wooden stairway and over the rustic bridges formerly discouraged many people from going to the bottom of the falls from where the best view may be obtained.

Vocalist

Portia Di Giogio

Who will be soloist with the State Symphony Orchestra at Dean Road Shell, Brookline, tomorrow evening.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** "Living History": dramatized story of Henry Clay and the War Hawks of 1812.

8:30 **WEEI** Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Ray Scott's Quintet, guests; Joan Edwards, vocalist; Modernaires, male quartet. Three Scott selections, "The Penguin," "Christmas Night in Harlem," and "Tia Juana," by Mr. Whiteman; "Toy Trumpet" and premiere of "Bumpy Weather Over Newark," by quintet.

9:00 **WNAC** Town Hall Varieties: Colonel Stoopnagle in burlesque of "counsellor" radio programs; Hank Morton's Five Royal Rangers: Merry Macs, swing vocal group; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.

9:00 **WEEI** "Meet the Champ": interviews by Ed East and Ralph Dumke with champion house painter, pie maker, and spaghetti eater.

9:30 **WNAC** "For Men Only": interviews with Gen. Hugh Johnson, columnist; Block and Sully, comedians; Carl Von Baumann, explorer; Duke Hancock, caddy; also Peg La Centra, soloist; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.

10:00 **WEEI** "The Word Game," with Max Eastman; editorial worker, writer, and patent lawyer among contestants.

10:30 **WEEI** "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest; interview with Lester Pfister, champion corn grower; Frankie Master's Orchestra.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	"Who Sang It?"; vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport radiocast
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor Newsr.
6:15	L. White, organist	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	News commentator	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Interlude	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Don Sully's Orchestra
7:00	Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jean Evans, songs
7:15	Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Laff Parade"	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30	"Living History"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:45	Doris Rhodes, songs	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"		Dance orchestra
8:00	"Gang Busters"; dramatic sketch	"Midweek Function"; swing music	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"; "Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordeaster"
8:15					"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Silhouettes in Blue";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Souvenirs," E. Spencer;	"Varieties"; music
8:45	Orchestra; guests	vocalists; orchestra	vocalists	Acadian concert orch.	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00	"Meet the Champ"	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"Town Hall Varieties"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15	"Meet the Champ"	All-Star football game,	Col. Stoopnagle; music	All-Star football game,	
9:30	"Blue Velvet"; soloists; orchestra	Soldier Field, Chicago;	"For Men Only"; vocalist; orchestra; guests	Soldier Field, Chicago;	"The Question Box"
9:45		Washington Redskins-		Washington Redskins-	"The Question Box"
10:00	"The Word Game";	All-Stars; play-by-play	Kay Kyser's Musical	All-Stars; play-by-play	Dance orchestra
10:15	Max Eastman	description, Bill Stern	Class and Dance	description, Bill Stern	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30	"It Can Be Done"	All-Star football game,	Kay Kyser's Musical	All-Star football game,	Stephen Foster songs
10:45	"It Can Be Done"	from Chicago	Class and Dance	Soldier Field, Chicago;	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Washington Redskins-	Amateur Night in Harlem; variety
11:15	B. Goodman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	All-Stars; play-by-play	
11:30	Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	description, Bill Stern	Amateur Night in Harlem; variety
11:45	Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	All-Star football game	

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	News Service	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; soloist	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"The Time Clock"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Richard Maxwell	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15	"Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch;	Talk: "Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Franco Gallucci
9:45	Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Melody Time"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orch.	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Gloom Chasers"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Gloom Chasers"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Anne Nigro, pianist
11:15	Song Shop; organ.	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Frank Roberts, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Concert Hall"	Instrumental ensemble	"Manhattans"; orchestra	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	'Road of Life"; sketch.	V. Ladell, baritone	News commentator
12:00	"Accent of N. E."	News; feature; weather	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Noon Madness"	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Denver Darling and his	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"Hum and Strum"	Trail Blazers	"Bert and Bob"; songs
1:45	"Gospel Singer"	Glenn Darwin, baritone	Organ recital	Joyce Trio	Musicalogues
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Concert Band
2:15	Dance Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	Concert Band
2:30	"Southern Cruise"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert: International	Sport reports	"Federal Theater
2:45	"Southern Cruise"	Hymns of All Churches	Household talk	Sport reports	Presents"; drama
3:00	U. S. Army Band	Light opera selec-	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Barbara Jean, songs
3:15	U. S. Army Band	tions; H. Sanford's Or.	"Ma Perkins"	ball game	Sport reports
3:30	Ray Block's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sport reports
3:45	Ray Block's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sport reports
4:00	Do You Remember?	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sport reports
4:15	Do You Remember?	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	ball game	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Happy Jack," songs	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	ball game	Sport relay
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"; news	"The Top Hatters"	Sports reports	Sport relay
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Nature Study program.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Across the Table"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sports reports	Studio speaker
5:45	News; music	Piano Duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	Political talk	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Rivew
6:30	Talk; music	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Crossroads Hall"	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Political talk	"Dusty Rider"
7:00	Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Dusty Rider"
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30	Del Casino, songs	Political talk	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:45	Eton Boys	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	Political talk	Dance orchestra
8:00	Dramatic sketch	"Stepping Ahead With	Valley Hour: William	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"The Wordeaster"
8:15	Dramatic sketch	America"; speakers	Brady and Grace	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	News commentator
8:30	"Story of the Song"	"Port of Missing Hits"	George; Bill Robinson;	"The Crown Hornet";	Jerry Lee, songs, orch.
8:45	"Story of the Song"	"Port of Missing Hits"	Ella Hawes; W. O'Keefe	dramatization	Ruth Rigsy, songs
9:00	Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939";	Billy Lossel's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15	Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program	Interview	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30	Major Bowes' Hour	Reginald Stewart, con-	"Good News of 1939";	George Olsen's Orchestra	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45	Major Bowes' Hour	ductor; James Melton	variety program	George Olsen's Orchestra	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00	Political talk	"People I Have Known";	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	"Press Time"; news-	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15	"Dance Rhythm"	variety program	M. Carroll; Josef and	paper drama; music	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30	"Americana at	"People I Have Known";	Mary Lhevinne, pianists;	Concert Revue; soloists;	Irving Mixed Quartet
10:45	Work"; interviews	variety program	chorus; orchestra	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	"Down Memory Lane"
11:15	"America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossel's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

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"Everywhere on the B. and M. you get bargain round trips now at 2c a mile. Before you drive at 5c—7½c or 11c a mile—Think! You can save plenty in a year using B. and M. trains."

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Round Trip Between Boston and Portland, Maine, only $4.40

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SPECIAL VALUES in CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES

New low prices that represent new highs in value in our fine fitting, sturdy wearing "back-to-school" shoes, fashioned on our special "lasts for growing feet". Smart dress and campus shoes (sizes 3½ - 9) for the teen age too, from $3.95 to $7.75.

Famous brown elk finished leather oxford with scuff proof tip priced, for a limited time only, at $3.15 for sizes 8½-12, with spring heel; $3.45 for sizes 12½-3; and $4.15 for sizes 3½-9 with plain tip.

Boys' fine school oxford of black or brown calf that's made to "take it." Sizes 2-6, at a new low price $4.00.

Also children's gay anklets and half socks 29c up - boys' colorful argyles 95c etc.

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15 WEST STREET — WELLESLEY SQUARE

Amusements

BOSTON

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FINAL CONCERT TOMW. 8:00

STATE SYMPHONY

ALEXANDER THIEDE, Conducting

MISS PORTIA DI GIORGIO, Soprano

Sponsored by Brookline Musical Society

FREE ADMISSION

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NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WHAT A LIFE

A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family.

BILTMORE THEATRE Air-Conditioned

W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3

Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

Thornton Wilder's

OUR TOWN

WITH FRANK CRAVEN

Production by Jed Harris

MOROSCO, 45 St. W. B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Air-cooled. Mats. Wed. Thur. and Sat. 2:40. Mats. Next Week: Monday, Wed. and Sat.

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"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"

Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE

★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

Any Day 25¢ Any Seat

ROXY

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy

I MARRIED AN ANGEL

with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters

SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned) Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There comes a time in almost every family's life, when an anniversary of some sort rears its head . . . which means that all the relatives from near and far decide to chip in and buy Aunt Minnie something that's a bit on the handsome side. Now they usually collect a sum in the vicinity of $50 for such occasions; so we just aren't even going to consider anything that costs less. The idea being to make this a real nice gift . . . something she hasn't got, something she's not likely to buy herself; yet something she'll find comes in handy.

Now invariably it's as hard to think up an item that comes under this heading as it is finally to collect all the money . . . but the time comes when the money has to be spent. Somebody brightly suggests a beauteous sewing box; which is promptly vetoed in favor of a sumptuous quilt (of which Aunt Minnie already has enough in escrow to stock the whole family; if they'd but stop to think!); which another somebody immediately pooh-poohs with something equally un-inspirational! And then there's a deadlock, which is right where we come in. With the bright suggestion that . . as an omniverous reader . . . Aunty would be pleased to pieces with a very-very grand magnifying glass. Oh, of course she has one . . . but you know yourself that she paid on the lower side of a dollar for it; and she's always bemoaning the fact that the glass makes everything look queer if she slants it at just the wrong angle; and to possess a magnifying glass that's not only useful but practically an objet d'art in itself would be right in Aunty's line. Yamanaka's . . the shop at 424 Boylston Street, just a few steps from Arlington Street, is where we ran into this glorified edition . . . the handle of nothing less than carved white jade; and a narrow silver banding around it. $55, and it looks it!

♣♣♣

Stetson Hats
Women's Wardrobes

Now perhaps a "Stetson" hat is already as important to your wardrobe as it is to that of your husband . . . but if not you might try seeing how one could "lift" your wardrobe out of the doldrums one of these fine fall days. Because they always come in loads of good colors, in casuals and formals, and headsizes that seem to satisfy even those who are always daring salesgirls to find a hat that will really fit! And they're always definitely swank! Wethern carries them . . . at their Brookline or Boston shop, on West Street, or Temple Place; whichever entrance you prefer. And they range from $5 to $15 in price. Incidentally, a Stetson is invariably an investment that lasts and lasts; they're that classic.

♣♣♣

The Very Latest
In Pajama Style

If you didn't think much about such things (yes, and even if you did!) you probably wouldn't think that fashions in girl's pajamas changed much. In fact, to some people, pajamas are just pajamas, and you sleep in them . . . so why bother with details? But not so to the young miss who not only sleeps in them . . . but also uses them when she studies and loafs around in general. Then they have to have style plus! And she looks for it when she buys them. That's why R. H. Stearns does everything up so beautifully in their new "Dressmaker" pajamas. The sleeves are equipped with noticeably wide shoulders; even as your fall dresses are. That's the beginning of the style, as well as the comfort, they offer. The coat, which is worn outside the trousers, is one of those short, box affairs . . . with a back pleat and nonchalant flare, and roomy pockets that you can shove your hands down into. With an up-in-the-neck Peter Pan-like collar. They come in blue or wine shade, all be-spattered with tiny little white pin dots. For a matter of $3.95. Up on the fifth floor.

♣♣♣

Looking Ahead
To Fall Styles

Fall forecasts as evidenced by the recent fashion show sponsored by the Charlotte Cushman Club, featuring Fredley's (350 Boylston Street) clothes: A prevalence of the ever-so-flattering "violine" colors; with accent on the color called "immodest violet"; a color as intriguing as its name! Much attention given the hip-line; fur bandings at this point on many of the suits. Schiaparelli sleeves that are more than Victorian in their setting. Quite leg-o'mutton, in fact. Hats so tiny they'd make grand party-favors, sitting at precarious angles on coiffures that were combed very much up, or brushed very much down as near the shoulders as the length would allow . . . the latter version still looking the most sophisticated. Skirts good and short in the daytime. Evening gowns slim and slithery, or full and bouffant; you take your choice. And everything, as is usual with Fredley's collections . . . very very exciting!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

GOP Women to Honor Mrs. Rogers Sept. 7 At Boston Meeting

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, unopposed for renomination in the Fifth Congressional District, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by the Women's Republican clubs of Massachusetts on Sept. 7 at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston. Representative Rogers is one of the best known New England members of Congress.

Special guests who have accepted invitations to the luncheon are:

Representatives Allen T. Treadway, George J. Bates, Joseph W. Martin, and Charles L. Gifford, all Republican members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation.

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2 MONTHS' MEMBERSHIP $3.50

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Reliable Furs
Smart Dresses
Correct Coats
at
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"A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION"

When you plan your vacation you will find the Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor a reliable guide to grand golf courses and other desirable vacation objectives.

Record Tax Rate In Boston Feared If Fund Is Spent

Boston in 1939 may be faced with a record tax rate of $45—an increase of $4 over this year's rate—unless Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's plan of conserving the city's highway fund allotment to cushion the rise is adopted, the City Council was told at its meeting in Faneuil Hall yesterday.

Speaking in favor of the Mayor's demand that most of the $1,194,000 to come from the State be used for local highway expenditures next year, Councillor Henry L. Shattuck warned that defeat of the plan would mean a "confiscatory tax rate" for Boston next year.

He declared use of the money next year will keep the 1939 rate down by at least 80 cents.

Debate on the Mayor's plan developed just previous to the Council's passage of a $175,000 loan order submitted by Mayor Tobin two weeks ago in order to provide materials and equipment for WPA street projects on which 8,000 men are employed.

Why They Voted

Some of the Councillors declared they were voting for the loan order with the understanding that the city would be paid back when the State money becomes available. Others, including Councillor John I. Fitzgerald, maintained they were voting for the order in the expectation that the highway money be used immediately to offset unemployment.

"This $175,000 is to be used to keep 8,000 WPA workers on the pay roll," Councillor Fitzgerald declared. "There are many people who cannot get on the WPA who need to be taken care of now. The highway money should be used immediately for their relief."

With a letter from the Boston Municipal Research Bureau endorsing the Mayor's plan in front of him, Councillor Shattuck declared it is imperative that the highway money be saved as Boston must raise $2,150,000 next year—equivalent to $1.40 on the tax rate—to meet its share of the 1938 deficiency appropriation of $9,000,000. In addition, Boston must raise its share of the 1939 State Tax.

High Rate Foreseen

If the 1939 State tax rate is fixed at the same figure, $17,000,000, as it was this year, Boston will have to include in the tax rate enough to meet its share of a State tax of $26,000,000, including the 1938 deficiency of $9,000,000, he said.

That means, he pointed out, that instead of raising enough to meet its share of an $8,000,000 tax as it did this year, Boston will have to raise three times as much next year, which may well skyrocket the tax rate to $45.

Such a rate, he continued, would absorb all rents on real estate and destroy its assessable value. Confiscation would take place, and values would be destroyed on which the city depends to meet its pay rolls.

Meanwhile, Mayor Tobin is going ahead with his plans to conserve highway fund money and keep next year's tax rate down as far as possible. He maintained today that his position is still that most of the money will be used to afford relief to taxpayers of the city. He plans to use approximately $150,000 of it immediately for emergency bridge repairs.

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Telephone BEAcon 1790
Put your Summer Apparel in top form for late use. We offer Hand Work at its best.
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Tunes of Old Ireland Get a Hearing

By a Staff Photographer

Daniel J. Murphy, Left, and Patrick Brown, Right, Testing Gaelic Pipes

Deep Pitch on Irish Bagpipes Rounds Out Tunes for Dancers

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the "bhoys" from County Kerry and Tipperary get together again at the home of Patrick Brown of Dorchester, there'll be a brand new set of Irish bagpipes for them to practice on, with a low piano pitch never before achieved in that Gaelic instrument. They'll be playing "Rory O' More" and "Katie's Fancy" and "The Blackthorn Stick" and "Dunphy's Hornpipe" with all the fullness and melody possible to the international pitch.

Daniel J. Murphy will do most of the playing, no doubt, for he is the celebrated player of the Irish pipes, who first studied with "Mike" Hobbs, over 30 years ago, soon after he came over from Ireland. And "Mike" Hobbs, Mr. Murphy will tell you, introduced the drums into the dance hall, in East Boston, at the time he himself was conducting a dance hall, with O'Leary's Minstrels.

About that time, too, Mr. Murphy met Mr. Brown, who came to America in 1892. He had never run into him in Ireland, although he had lived but two miles away from his village of Killorglin. Mr. Brown, who is a bricklayer and an electrician by trade, had just begun experimenting with the construction of the bagpipes. Mr. Murphy has for 35 years been "Utility Man" for the United States Trust Company.

Kitchen Tunes

For three decades the two have pursued their hobbies of making and playing bagpipes, together. They once had about 10 friends who used to join them, in Mr. Brown's kitchen, of an evening. Now there are four or five. There's Thomas Ryan from Tipperary, for one, and there's Tom Cary from Waterford, and they have a right pleasant time of it.

The kitchen vibrates to the lilt of the tunes and the tap of the feet keeping time to the jigs and the reels, but it's down in the cellar at 43 Clayton Street that the story of an old-time craft is told. Drawers of hundreds of tools, including fine spoon drills and reamers which Mr. Brown has made for himself, to drill that narrow, conical bore of the chanter; a sort of Bunsen burner contraption for brazing, ingenously evolved from a disused vacuum cleaner; and a device built from old gas rods and taps, into which the drones can be fitted for testing out, are some of the equipment accumulated during 30-odd years of experimentation.

Pedaled Lathe

What appeals particularly to Mr. Murphy's pride in Mr. Brown, and "Patrick," he will tell you, "is a perfect gentleman," is the apparatus for working his lathe. He remembers the beginning of it.

Patrick took the big wheel off a bicycle, fixed the frame up on four legs, put the wheel in front with a couple of belts, to which he attached the lathe. Then he sat on the saddle and worked the whole thing by pedaling. Afterward, of course, he obtained an electric lathe. There are strange looking saws with long, cleverly fashioned teeth, which he has shaped for cutting the petrified ebony used in the chanter or melody pipe. The metal bands and keys of his instruments are hammered by hand out of German sheet silver. "You can figure out for yourself," Mr. Murphy will say, "how long that may take."

They haven't much patience with fakers who dress up for the fairs and use the Irish bagpipes but "don't play good." "We memorize our tunes from the books," says Mr. Murphy, "and then we give it the Irish accent. Irish people couldn't dance to it the way it's written. We have to drawl it, you see. We round the corners instead of chopping them off." His last public performance was given two months ago at the clan gathering of 10,000 Murphys in Worcester, Mass.

Irish Pipes Have Bellows

While the player of Scottish bagpipes blows directly into the air bag with his mouth, the Irish piper uses bellows, which he holds under his right arm. He sits down to perform, resting the chanter or melody pipe on his knee, and lifting it up only for the lowest note, D. The fundamental difference, according to Nicholas Bessaraboff, cataloguer of the Leslie Lindsey Mason collection of musical instruments at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is that the Irish pipes are furnished with regulators, the keys of which, when several of them are pressed simultaneously, produce chords as accompaniment.

Mr. Bessaraboff discovered Mr. Murphy and Mr. Brown when he began to search out the whereabouts of some one who could discuss with him the parts of a set of antique Irish bagpipes in the Museum collection. He traced them by way of the Irish music store of E. O'Byrne De Witt's Sons, in Roxbury. While the Scottish bagpipe, he states, has a peculiar scale, which is Oriental and similar to the Arabian scale of zalzal, and cannot therefore be played ordinarily with other instruments, the Irish bagpipe gives the ordinary, standard, temperate scale and can be played with the piano or violin.

Scholarships Are Offered in Music

Announcement is made by the Malkin Conservatory of Music that through the generosity of many donors, a number of scholarships will be offered for the academic year 1938-39. The scholarship awards will be based upon a competition open to anyone, the determining elements being talent and financial need. Examinations for these scholarships will be held during the week of Sept. 6.

Ban on Child Labor

The county of Sussex, England, has decreed that boys under 15 must not work in cinemas or theaters, or as rag collectors or lathierers in barber shops.

Woman Collector Tackles Tax Job Bungled by Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31—A woman here will attempt to do a job which men have been trying to do for a half dozen years. That is to take the town out of the red and put it in the black so that town officials, schoolteachers, and other paid workers might get their wages when due.

She is Miss Dorothy M. Sherman, the new tax collector. In office less than two weeks she finds that $100,000 in taxes are unpaid, the town is unable to pay its bills when due, that officials and others have not known a pay day since last June and there is little knowledge of when there will be sufficient funds to meet these obligations.

The new woman official's first step, she said, will be to send notices to those who have not paid their bills. Then if there is no response she will start levy proceedings for all uncollected taxes so that the properties cannot be sold unless the obligations are met. Then will come a tax sale if nothing happens.

The new collector the first woman to hold the office in the town, knows what the job is all about. She has served for two years in the office of Former Town Treasurer and Tax Collector, William L. Clarke.

She admits that many of the taxes have gone unpaid because the people haven't the money. However, she explained most of the unpaid taxes are assessed to those owning personal property. "People just don't want to pay taxes on their automobiles," she said.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

Carter was defeated in the Republican primaries by Governor Murphy.

* * *

Appointments Due

Before the expiration of his present term, Governor Murphy will have an opportunity to fill a number of appointive offices. There is a vacancy on the State Liquor Commission resulting from the resignation last April of F. Clyde Keefe, attorney. Judge William J. Britton of Wolfeboro, resigned as Chairman of the Board of Public Welfare several weeks ago to head the Murphy campaign and the vacancy has not been filled. The term of the State Commissioner of Labor, John S. B. Davie, has also expired. The Governor will also have an opportunity to name several dozen members of commissions and boards during the balance of the year.

Old Climatic Calendar

A climatic solar calendar suitable for the valley of the lower Yellow River in China was compiled about 1000 B. C., and continues to be used by the farmers throughout that area.

Rival GOP Claims For Governorship Face N. H. Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31—Within the last few days Gov. Francis P. Murphy has been sending out copies of a complimentary newspaper article which appeared in conjunction with the awarding of a certificate of accomplishment to the New Hampshire Chief Executive. In this same mailing he is including a folder entitled "Platform Promises Redeemed," a digest of his term in office upon which he bases his campaign for renomination at the GOP primary Sept. 13. He sets forth 15 planks of the Republican State platform of 1937 upon which he was elected and goes ahead to show that 13 have been carried out through legislative action.

One administration move, which would have permitted State loans to industries, was held unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. Another plank, which would have provided for the establishment of civil service for State employees, was turned down by the Legislature.

Cheney Attack

Meanwhile, Thomas P. Cheney, Attorney General and rival candidate for the GOP nomination, keeps up an apparently endless attack on the Murphy record.

Mr. Cheney, with the backing of Rolland and Huntlet Spaulding, both former Republican Governors, contends that during the Murphy administration the burden of direct relief was shifted from the State to the cities and towns; that funds were juggled to bring about a reduction in the State tax; that the business of the State is being carried on behind closed doors; and that State employees have been threatened with loss of employment if they work in behalf of Mr. Cheney.

The latest blast against the Governor and in behalf of the Attorney General comes from Edgar H. Hunter of Hanover, who has been a prominent legislator and for some time a critic of the Murphy fiscal policies.

It has been in the field of State finances that "I think Governor Murphy has been the great failure," declares Mr. Hunter. He declares that the Governor said he would not approve a budget in excess of $3,800,000, yet approved one amounting to $4,143,633; that $477,900 was later added making a total budget of $4,621,533.

Murphy Claims

Governor Murphy lists among his accomplishments the change of policy whereby relief is handled as a permanent matter instead of temporary; balancing of the State budget; savings on interest charges through temporary borrowings at low rates instead of issuance of bonds at a much higher rate; starting of construction of the Statehouse Annex with present expenditures for rented quarters expected to be sufficient to pay the cost of maintenance of the new building, interest on the investment, and ultimately retire the invested capital; start of construction of a self-liquidating flood control and water conservation program; reduction in the State's direct tax; establishment of milk control; enactment of a 48-hour law for women and minors in industry; establishment of a retirement plan for public school teachers; establishment of a system of probation and machinery to handle juvenile delinquency; moves to bring about flood control with Federal aid but without jeopardizing State rights; and increasing the weekly indemnity under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

New England

(Continued from Page 9)

cause of international peace can best be served by public proclamation of this new trade bond between the world's biggest trading nations.

By the same official means it is believed that America's concessions affecting New England's woolens, shoes and cotton goods—all products now exported by Britain—will be slight.

Just how much effect the agreements will have no one, of course, can tell, but New England business is vitally concerned about it.

Then there is the question of war. The same Worcester plants turning out grinding equipment to play their part in the eventual Sunday afternoon drives of Mr. and Mrs. America are also receiving orders from abroad.

The Heald Company now has orders from France, England and the Scandinavian countries. The Norton concern is working on a large order for Russia.

These two are examples of the situation. What will happen if that "fire in a high wind," spoken of last Saturday by Sir John Simon, should flame up is another matter concerning New England business.

More closely now than for many years does the Yankee business-man of 1938 resemble the Derbys, Crowninshields, Perkins, Peabodys and others of a century ago as he studies the news from overseas, looks at domestic markets and then decides whether to admit that business is "pretty good," or "could be worse."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Am. Banker	Sept. 2	60, North River	Plymouth	Sept. 1 5:00 pm	Sept. 2 12:00 noon
†Am. Importer	Sept. 3	60, North River	Liverpool	Sept. 2 5:00 pm	Sept. 3 8:00 am
‡Conte di Savoia	Sept. 3	92, North River	Gibraltar	Sept. 2 5:00 pm	Sept. 3 9:00 am
§Britannic	Sept. 3	54, North River	Southampton	Sept. 3 1:00 pm	Sept. 3 8:00 pm

*Except France and Italy. †Great Britain, Ireland, and Northern Ireland. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Except Germany.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Sept. 13	Sept. 8 4:00 pm	Sept. 8 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Sept. 15	Sept. 10 4:00 pm	Sept. 10 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Sept. 17	Sept. 12 4:00 pm	Sept. 12 8:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing, and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Home Seeks New Moorings

By a Staff Photographer

Wandering House and Wondering Crowd

Upper: Dwelling of Mrs. Francesca Centurino being powered through street. Lower: Gallery of young people enjoying spectacle.

Witchery of House-Moving Thrills Salem Folks and Their Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 31—Traffic policemen are breathing easier, now that the 75-foot house which was being moved along the main traffic artery is down a side street. Last Saturday night the two and a half story frame dwelling of Mrs. Francesca Centorino was started on a journey from St. Peter and Church Streets, across the Boston and Maine tracks, to Pratt and High Street. Four partolmen had to be detailed to direct traffic past the house, and railroad patrons stared in wonder at a dwelling within two feet of the car windows when the trains rolled into Depot Square.

Motorists were in no hurry to pass the house without enjoying the unusual sight, and police estimate that more than 5,000 drivers stopped to view the moving.

The work was downtown Salem's main attraction for children.

Sumner Tunnel Tops Attractions Of City in Summer

Sumner Tunnel apears to be the greatest attraction for summer visitors, according to statistics contained in the first report of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's three information booths placed at strategic crossroads of the city.

Reporting for July and August, the summary states that 3,301 visitors were routed through the tunnel (at the rate of 15 cents a car).

Here's where Boston's visitors wanted to go: 1,166 to beaches, 898 to theaters, 817 to baseball games, 575 on walking trips, 626 to parks, 180 to concerts, 88 to play golf, and only 68 to racetracks.

Boston Police Alter Tactics In Garment Strike

After Boston police had been accused by officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of aiding strikebreakers in the week-old garment workers' strike at 35 Kneeland Street, the police changed their tactics somewhat today and made no arrests.

It was the first day this week that police had not seized some of the Union officers or girl pickets and hustled them to Station 4 on Warren Avenue on charges of obstructing the sidewalk. Instead, the police arranged with strikers for a new method of parading that caused less of a blockade.

In the meantime, Miss Anna Weinstock, Federal labor conciliator, continued efforts to get employers and employees together for a conference over the Union's demands for a 35-hour week.

ENJOY LABOR DAY at New England's
BEST LOCATED SHORE RESORT
Special week-end program celebrating closing of brilliant season under new management. Wire or phone BREakers 6600. Moderate rates for families.
Managing Director — Oscar T. Johnson
HOTEL PRESTON
Beach Bluff, Swampscott, Mass.
Resident Manager — James A. Hames
Winter at Hollywood Beach Hotel, Florida.

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FUR SALE
We combine our usual integrity and choice garments with unusual savings during our Summer Sale.
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LAST 3 DAYS
TO SAVE IN OUR
August Sales
Sales End Saturday at 5
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FUR TRIMMED COATS
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Reap the benefits of a telephone!
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Locals Must 'Wake Up' to Keep Second Place—Belanger Twins in Semifinal Round

Gabby Street Calls Tigers Threat to Red Sox Position

By Edwin Rumill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Del Baker has the ball club the Red Sox should watch," says Gabby Street. "He has those Tigers moving right along. They've finally caught up with the first division and may climb one or two more notches before the end of the season."

One or two more notches — that would drive the Red Sox out of second place in the final American League standing.

Can Finish Second

"Sure, I think the Sox can finish second," the manager of the St. Louis Browns continued, "but not the way they're playing now. They'd better wake up. Cronin has the power and probably enough pitching. But they look asleep on their feet."

There may be something to the Street contention. Although the Tigers this morning were 8½ games behind the second-place Red Sox, the fast-moving Bengals are making a great bid for a higher berth in the money. Paced by Greenberg and York, Baker has a dangerous outfit—one that might have given the Yankees an interesting struggle had it rallied through the first half of the campaign.

The Detroit march seems particularly effective when coupled with the latest slump of the Red Sox, who have dropped three straight to the Tigers and Browns. As the Cleveland Indians won their game yesterday in Philadelphia, the locals had their second-place margin reduced to two contests.

Cramer on Mound

A hint of Cronin's weakness on the mound is carried in the box score of yesterday's Fenway game. Roger Cramer, center fielder, hurled the last four innings. "Crame" made his debut because there wasn't anyone else to relieve Dick Midkiff, who had relieved Joe Heving.

The Cramer stunt was not a joke. The outfielder had a great arm and naturally throws a good fast ball. He pitched in the minor leagues before joining the Athletics several years ago. Connie Mack converted him into a fly chaser. Cronin said some time back that he would use "Rog" if an emergency arose.

Of course, there is no hint that Cramer's experience on the hill will continue. A fellow who can hit .300 year after year, and make sensational defensive plays in the field, belongs in the line-up every day. However, Cronin is satisfied that he has a spare hurler outside of the bull pen.

Back Sept. 7

Tomorrow's single game with the Browns marks the final appearance of an American League western club in Boston this season. The Red Sox are home again from Sept. 7, through the 11th, and during the last four days of the race. But at that time they are scheduled to meet the Yankees, Athletics and Senators in series of various sizes.

Briefs . . . Cramer held the Browns to three hits and two runs in four innings . . . He pitched for Martinsburg in the Blue Grass League back in 1929 . . . Another regular who might take a turn on the mound is Jimmy Foxx . . . The first baseman would give the opposition a battle with a real fast ball and fine control . . . Jim's control is better than that of many hurlers.

Heving had won three in a row before the Browns beat him yesterday . . . Joe Vosmik's batting average for the last eight games is .437 . . . In sharp contrast, Foxx has collected only one hit in his most recent 12 appearances at the plate . . . Despite the slump, however, Double-X is trailing Cecil Travis by only two points in the Big Six batting race.

All-Stars Meet Redskins Tonight

By the Associated Press

Starting line-ups of the Washington Redskins-Collegiate All-Stars football game at Soldier Field, Chicago, tonight:

Redskins		All-Stars
Miller	le	Schwartz (California)
Edwards	lt	Shirey (Nebraska)
Olsson	lg	Routt (Texas Aggies)
Carroll	c	Wolf (Ohio State)
Karcher	rg	Monsky (Alabama)
Barber	rt	Markov, Washington)
Malone	re	Sweeney (Notre Dame)
Smith	qb	Puplis (Notre Dame)
Baugh	lh	Isbell (Purdue)
Pinckert	hr	Uram (Minnesota)
Krause	fb	Patrick (Pittsburgh)

Starting Time—8:30 p. m. (CDT). Weather—Partly cloudy, warmer. Radio—Mutual and NBC Networks.

Three of Seven Places to Locals

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts did all right in the sectional qualifying at Rumford, R. I., yesterday, taking three out of the seven openings. Left: Leo Martin, Sandy Burr; lower center: Ted Bishop, Woodland; right: Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk.

Misses Wiswall And Gormley In Round of Four

Results Today at Weston

Quarter-final Round

Alice Belanger, United Shoe, defeated Mary Ann Reed, Thorny Lee, 5 and 3.

Martha Wiswall, Wellesley, defeated Helena Smith, Thorny Lee, 6 and 5.

Anne Gormley, Wellesley, defeated Nancy Bailey, Marshfield, 6 and 4.

Lucille Belanger, United Shoe, defeated Ann Fitzgibbons, Hatherly, 6 and 4.

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON GOLF CLUB, Aug. 31—It appears fairly certain here today, with Margaret Ogg, youthful golfing daughter of Willie Ogg, Worcester professional, on the sidelines, that Friday's final in the girl's junior state golf championship will be fought out between the defending champion, Alice Belanger, of United Shoe, and either little Anne Gormley, of Wellesley, or Nancy Bailey, of Marshfield.

No one in today's second round of match play seems strong enough to stop the champion, while Miss Gormley and Miss Bailey meet each other in what should provide the best match of the tournament. The Wellesley girl, because of her long experience in this annual event, must be given the edge.

Miss Ogg, last year runner-up to the Belanger twin, was eliminated yesterday by the United Shoe star, 3 and 1. It was unfortunate that the draw brought these two together in the first round, as a more exciting match probably would have resulted if they could have met later in the week.

Not Pressed

As it was, however, Miss Belanger was not pressed, although the Worcester girl carried her to the 16th hole. If Miss Ogg's putter had been working just a little better, there might have been a different story to write today. On at least four greens on which Miss Ogg had a one stroke advantage, she missed short putts to give her a half on each of the holes. Had she been able to run down these ordinarily easy putts Miss Belanger would have been put in a dangerous position.

Lucille Belanger is still in there and as long as she continues to play there is the strong possibility that she may upset one of the favorites. Lucille is not as strong a golfer as her sister, but is capable of playing championship golf.

Miss Tedford Surprises

One of the surprising matches of yesterday's first round was the play of Evelyn Tedford, of Lynnfield, one of the junior-juniors brought up to the top division to fill in one of the vacancies. She lost to Ann Fitzgibbon, of Hatherly, 4 and 3, but those who witnessed the match said that the Lynnfield girl made a battle out of it all the way. Even Miss Fitzgibbon said afterwards that it was no easy victory.

And Talking of . . . Archery

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans at Ancient Sport

LONDON—Mrs. May Ainsworth, of Cleveland, Ohio, and W. E. Sweetland, of Piedmont, Calif., are entitled to take a bow, whichever way you pronounce that last word. All who saw them in action here at the Armoury House grounds, during the 1938 world's championships for the age-old sport of Archery, must agree to this.

Neither of the American representatives was in practice, neither expected to come near to winning, and both entered "just for the fun of the thing." A clear case of sport for sport's sake. So much so on one occasion, in fact ,that Mrs. Ainsworth missed one "end" altogether as the result of talking to a pressman. You know what pressmen are. An "end" is a series of three arrows fired at the target.

After each "end," the archers march down their respective "lanes" to check their achievements with the score-card markers and to retrieve their shafts. This process is repeated until 144 arrows have been loosed. A very strenuous performance, when you realize that it entails walking about 3½ miles and (in the case of a man) the expenditure of enough arm and shoulder power to raise 2½ tons weight.

An Arduous Sport

No, I am not drawing a long bow. To do that really does require a muscular pull of 56 pounds by a man and 30 or 40 pounds by a woman. In short, though you might not think so from the restful and dignified appearance of the proceedings, Archery is a very arduous sport indeed. As well as one that goes back in a continuous line right to the very first paragraph of recorded history. Indeed, beyond that to the flint arrowheads of excavated history. And it still claims millions of devotees scattered all over the world. Which explains why eight different countries were represented among the 80 marksmen, assembled here for the eighth world's championship promoted under the auspices of the Fédération Internationale de Tir a l'Arc, founded in 1931.

The entries this year were double those of 1933, when the event was last held in Britain and when the individual championship for men was won by Donald Mackenzie of the United States. The victor this year was F. Hadas, of Czechoslovakia, who owed his success mainly to brilliance on the short ranges—50, 35 and 25 meters. The star turn at the longer distances—90, 70 and 50 meters—was C. J. Smith, a Chelmsford schoolmaster, who had never manipulated a bow (except as a child, like most of us did) until last October, when he joined the Stour Archers. He was so successful in his first major tournament—the English championship at Oxford in July this year—that he decided to try his hand in international company.

Mrs. Weston-Martyr, wife of the well-known yachtsman, made rather a similar leap out of the novice class. And now we find her sharing the world's championship for women with another English lady, Mrs. C. Nettleton, wife of the secretary of the Royal Toxopholite Society, controlling body for the sport in Britain. On the short ranges neither of these ladies was so consistently accurate as the former champion of the world, Mrs. Janina Kurkowska-Spychajowa, of Czechoslovakia. The women's team championships were won by Poland, as was the men's on the long ranges, while the men's tournament at short ranges went to Czechoslovakia. "Long," for the ladies, by the way, means 70, 60 and 50 meters.

Link With Past

The Americans found the conditions of shooting very different from those obtaining in the United States. They were not allowed to use sights, and they were shooting at targets hoisted onto easels instead of placed at the ground level. But little considerations like these did not spoil their enjoyment in the least. Shooting arrows was just one of the things they happened to be doing in the course of their vacation trips. And they treated it as such.

What seemed to please them as much as anything about the tournament was that it gave them the opportunity of drawing a bow at the headquarters of that distinguished British regiment, the Honourable Artillery Company, which was granted a Royal Charter by Henry VIII away back in 1537 (it was the "the fraternitie or guylde of Sent George") to be "overseers of the Science of Artillery that is to witt for Longbowes, Crossebowes and Handgones, etc." By this instrument, it was decreed that the "Fraternitie" should have "full power and Auctorityе to chose, accept take and admytte yn their seid ffraternyte or guyld almanner honeste psonnes whatsoever they be."

In those days, all young men in London had to be trained in the use of arms, and archers were such privileged persons (pardon, "psonnes") that if they happed to hit stray citizens with their arrows, while at practice, it was O. K. by the authorities, provided the bowman had conformed to current notions of etiquette by shouting "Fast" before he let fly. Just as archers do—English-speaking ones, anyway—in 1938. The old-time Finsbury marksmen were licensed to shoot at "all manner of marks or butts, at heron or pheasant or other game." Which is rather a pretty thought, when you consider what the region of Finsbury Square looks like at rush hours these days.

Of Great Importance

How much importance was attached to making Londoners bowconscious in olden times you may judge from the decree that "every one of the said city strong in body, at leisure times, on holidays, use in their recreation bows and arrows, or pellets or bolts, and learn and exercise the art of shooting, forbidding all and singular on our behalf that they do not after any manner apply themselves to the throwing of stones, wood, or iron, handball, football, bandyball, cambuck, cockfighting nor suchlike vain plays, which have no profit in them."

The development of firearms ousted archery, for utilitarian purposes; but it persisted as a recreation and exercise, though it was forced to take a back seat by the advance in popularity of some of the "vain plays." Jealously the bowmen preserved their traditions, and so it is that archery in England has scarcely changed with the passing of the centuries. Arrows are weighed against silver, just as they used to be (for example, a 4-6 shaft weighs four shillings and sixpence, and a 3-3 balances three shillings and a threepenny piece) bows are still made of yew—though steel ones are on the market now—and arrows are of red deal, steel-tipped and flighted with turkeys' feathers.

The rest of the archer's equipment is a leather arm-guard and glove for protection when drawing the bowstring of twisted linen or hemp. And I suppose one should add a quiver, to put one's arrows in, and a circular target, with a yellow center called a "gold" (you get 9 points for hitting that) circled about by red, blue, black and white rings, worth 7, 5, 3 and 1, respectively. The archer's great triumph is to put all three arrows from one "end" into the gold—a feat comparable, more or less, to doing a hole in one at golf.

Most in U. S. A.

The country boasting the largest number of archers at the present day is the United States—they tell me the number exceeds 1,000,000—and little Belgium has between 40,000 and 50,000. In Britain there are probably not many more than 1,000 (shades of Crecy!), but the number is going up rapidly.

Watching expert bowmen in action, you might think that the archer's art is an easy one to master; but that this is a decidedly fallacious notion.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"Experience Will Tell."

Familiar Faces Make Grade In National Golf

By the Associated Press

If the returns from a day's firing on 31 golf courses mean anything, the old familiar faces will be in the fore when the battle for the national amateur championship starts at Oakmont on Sept. 12.

For, although they produced the usual crop of medalist morning glories, the qualifying rounds of 36 holes also showed general adherence to form. Eliminations of tried players were few and far between and most of the big name golfers coasted home and were among the qualifiers when the last returns were in.

These 156 qualifiers plus 14 players exempted from the qualifying rounds, a group that includes eight ex-champions and the defending champion, Johnny Goodman, will form the field of 170 at Oakmont.

Leaders for yesterday's play were Ven Savage, the long hitting Magna, Utah, golfer, who holds the Trans-Mississippi championship, and Roger Kelly of Los Angeles, twice California amateur champion. Savage scored 134 on a 69 and a 65 to clip 10 strokes from par at Salt Lake City while Kelly set a course record of 134 with a 66 and a 68 at Los Angeles.

Cup Star In

Two strokes behind the leaders was Ed Kingsley, Savage's fellow townsman, who was runner-up in the Trans-Mississippi play. Kingsley scored 68-68—136 and was two strokes better than Marvin (Bud) Ward, the Olympia (Wash.) Walker Cupper, who was eight under regulation with 69-69—138 in the Bethel, Wash., play.

The qualifying rounds were good to Walker Cupers. Three more qualified with Ward at Bethel: Harry Givan, Seattle, 70-72—142; Jack Westland, Seattle, 74-70—144; and Scotty Campbell, 68-77—145. Don Moe, a fifth cup player in the brilliant field, failed to qualify with 152.

Although he didn't come close to leading the field, Ray Billows, of Poughkeepsie, last year's amateur runner up, came in under the wire in the metropolitan play with 150. This was seven strokes off the pace set by Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., who carded 72-71—143 to lead 16 qualifiers from a field of 99, largest of the day. Frank Strafaci, Willie Turnesa and T. Suffern Tailer also qualified in the group.

Freddy Haas, Jr., like Billows a Walker Cup player, knocked together a 140 at New Orleans and Sid Richardson, of Creston, Iowa, the Western Conference champion, led the big field at Chicago with the same score. Knox Young, Jr., of Pittsburgh, led 12 qualifiers there with 71-69—140 and the little known Jim Fraser of Atlantic City added a course record 67 to a 72 and led the Philadelphia field with 139.

Smith Qualifies

Reynolds Smith, twice a member of the Walker Cup team, qualified easily at Dallas with 77-69—146 although he was three strokes off the medal score. Chuck Kocsis made the championship at Birmingham, Mich., with 73-76—149 two strokes behind the medalist, Bob Babbish, the western amateur champion. Babbish posted 75-72—147.

The intercollegiate champion, Johnny Burke, took the medal at Rumford, R. I., with 71-70—141 and 19-year-old Bob Barnell, the Middle Atlantic junior champion, led eight qualifiers at Washington with 71-72—143. The French amateur champion, Bobby Dunkelberger, got in at Greensboro, N. C., with 148, low enough to win the medal there.

Three of the biggest casualties appeared inthe New York field. Gene Homans, former Metropolitan champion and the last man to lick the great Bobby Jones in amateur competition, withdrew after a poor first round; George Voight, 1936 Walker Cupper, posted 159, and Mark Stuart, former Met titlist, was out of it with 156.

Hank Greenberg Sees Slim Chance Of Breaking Ruth's Homer Record

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Hank Greenberg, the slugging Detroit first baseman, says his chances of beating Babe Ruth's old record of 60 home runs in a season are slim. Unlike a lot of players, though, he is frank to admit that he is in there trying.

The Bronx boy was found snapping at a bowl of breakfast prunes in the restaurant of the New Yorker. Hank's parents still dwell in the Bronx, incidentally, and it is a matter of record that he would have been playing for the Yankees today if the Yanks had not been pretty well fixed for first basemen.

"Every time I come to bat I'm trying for a homer," he said. "The fans want them. The result is my batting average has slipped to about .299.

"Another factor which hurts my chances is that they're giving me more intentional passes than ever, just like they did to Ruth. And I guess they're dusting me off a bit, too. I've been hit by pitched balls twice in the last couple of games."

Hank, at the moment of finishing his prunes, had clouted 45 into the cheap seats. That placed him exactly nine games and three home-runs ahead of the Babe's lavish mark. He got to doing some thinking.

"There's three tough parks for a right-handed hitter like me to get homers," he considered. "Here in Yankee Stadium and in Cleveland and Washington, Detroit, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago and Philadelphia are all right. I'll hit them in those five.

"Now, let's see. I've got 36 games left to knock 16 homers. That would give me one more than Ruth's mark. We've got three games left in New York, five in Cleveland, which gives me 28 games in parks where I know I can drive them for four bases.

"My best chance, of course, is out in Detroit, where we've got 24 games left. Two apiece are left in Chicago and St. Louis. There's a possibility that we'll have to play off a tie with St. Louis, which would give me an extra game.

"But here's where I'm handicapped. We're going into September, and that's usually bad weather for homers. There's the wind and there's the cold weather, which dulls the hitting. And, finally, the pitchers gain an advantage because shadows fall over the playing field earlier, making it tougher on the batters."

It was remarked that the hazards of September hadn't bothered the Babe much back in 1927, the year he set his record. He knocked 17 that month, a record which stood until Rudy York, Greenberg's teammate, smacked 18 during last August.

"Yeah," said Hank, "the Babe was a wonder slugger. My hat's still off to him. But I'm going to keep knocking baseballs on wood until my 36 games are up—and maybe Ruth's number."

Dorothy Wightman And Cissy Madden Win 'Net' Matches

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Players from the West and mid-West dominated the field today—in number at least—as the national girls' singles tennis tournament went into the quarter-final round.

They included four from California, Joan Bigler, of Pomona; Margaret Jessee, of Sacramento; Elaine Fischel, of Santa Monica, and Patricia Canning, of Alameda, and one from Ohio, Jane Wagner, of Cincinnati.

The other places were held by Helen Bernhard, blonde New York schoolgirl who is favored to capture the title, and Dorothy Wightman and Cissy Madden, both of Boston.

Miss Wightman, daughter of the donor of the Wightman Cup, provided the first major upset of the tournament yesterday when she defeated Jessie Grossnickle, of Columbus, Miss.

She was pitted today against Miss Bernhard, who has lost only six games thus far in the tournament.

South Boston Crew Second to Leaders

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—The South Shore Yacht Club's gallant crew from Milwaukee, Wis., who traveled the longest distance to compete here for the Sears Bowl and national junior championship fought today to hold their slim lead.

Skippered by William A. Dreher, the Milwaukee entry captured a first and third in yesterday's two races that brought the eight-crew fleet to the half-way point of the series and went in front with a total of 24½ points for the four events held so far.

Trailing the Wisconsin club, accustomed to sailing much smaller boats, was the South Boston Yacht Club which won yesterday morning's race, but finished fifth in the afternoon brush to chalk up 22½ points. Watch Hill, R. I., was third with 21 and Pequot, the defending champion, and Annisquam, Mass., the opening day leader, were deadlocked in fourth with 19 each.

South Boston, with Harry McDonough as skipper, grabbed off its second consecutive victory in the morning race to jump into a brief lead in the series, but then dropped to second place in the standings after finishing fifth in the afternoon event.

The Annisquam crew, which took second and third places in Monday's opening events to lead the field at the start of yesterday's races, could do no better than a fifth and seventh.

Sporting Around the Hub

George Kenneally is giving pro football one more lease of existence. He has arranged quite a schedule for the Boston Shamrocks in the way of exhibition games, there being no American League to play in. The expense of maintaining a pro football team, plus the risks of weather and the fact that this sector is a "hot-bed" of college elevens, make the pro situation too uncertain for comfort.

There is a field for pro football here, however, but its stability is questionable. Many times a good pro gridiron attraction has a place here and Kenneally is willing to chance such good fortune. Already he has a tentative schedule which calls for a game against the College All-Stars, Sept. 14, the Chicago Bears Oct. 4, and Pittsburgh (with Whizzer White) Oct. 11. The first game will be played at Fenway Park.

This year the Shamrocks will be operated on a different basis. Only six of the team last year are being retained and the remainder will be made up of players fresh from the college gridirons. Through an agreement with the National Professional Football League, the Shamrocks will receive players from certain of those teams on the baseball "farm" idea.

* * *

Hockey is in something of a mess this coming season. With only seven clubs, what will the N. H. L. do regarding the play-offs? The American group will have four teams and the Canadian will have only three. Since three qualify after the regular schedule now, the Canadian group will qualify no matter how they finish under the present system.

* * *

The Ivy League football line-up right now looks like a battle between Cornell and Dartmouth with the others trailing as badly as those teams viewing the Yanks through telescopes in the American League. After Cornell and Dartmouth meet Nov. 12, the other members should forget, forgive and take solace in either local or objective rivalry.

* * *

Wonder how the struggling Red Sox pitching staff felt when its inadequacy was made so apparent by shifting Roger Cramer from centerfield to the pitchers box for four innings? The present slump of the Sox seems natural enough after the fast pace they have been traveling.

* * *

Dorothy Wightman and Cissy Madden moved into the quarterfinals of the girl's national singles tennis championship and deserve praise for so doing. The competition over the balance of the way is a little advanced for these Boston youngsters, however. They hardly seem ready for national prominence.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	37	.697
Boston	68	50	.576
Cleveland	67	53	.558
Detroit	61	60	.504
Washington	61	61	.500
Chicago	50	67	.427
St. Louis	44	75	.370
Philadelphia	44	77	.364

Results Aug. 30

New York 3, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 9, Boston 5.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 8.
Chicago 3, Washington 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	72	47	.605
New York	66	54	.550
Chicago	67	55	.549
Cincinnati	67	58	.545
Boston	60	59	.504
St. Louis	56	65	.463
Brooklyn	55	66	.455
Philadelphia	38	79	.325

Results Aug. 30

Pittsburgh 7, New York 1.
Boston 8, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 7.

In National Quarterfinals

By a Staff Photographer

Cissy Madden of Boston

She defeated Nellie Sheer of Miami Beach, 6—4, 6—4, in girls' tennis at Philadelphia.

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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Vast Idle Funds Seen Hampering Money Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Since money, by law and custom, has always come within the sphere of Government control, it is probably inevitable that the Washington authorities, who began by changing the gold content of the dollar, should make use of other monetary devices as well," says Standard Statistics Company. "While the American Government is also able to employ many non-monetary factors, it is obvious that most of these are beyond 'planned' control, at least for the present.

"Prior to Aug. 15, 1936, the reserves to be held against demand deposits were 7 per cent, 10 per cent and 13 per cent of those deposits, respectively, for "country," reserve city, and central reserve city member banks. On that date those requirements were raised to 10½ per cent, 15 per cent and 19½ per cent, and the requirement for time deposits was increased everywhere from 3 per cent to 4½ per cent. It was estimated that the increased requirements would "lock up" $1,450,000,000 of surplus reserves, reducing the total from $3,350,000,000 to $1,900,000,000.

Potential Inflation

"In retrospect, this first intervention in the credit situation appears to have been rather inept. It exerted no actual immediate deflationary pressure whatever, and in fact it left room for a potential inflation totaling six or seven times the existing $1,900,000,000 of excess bank reserves. Instead of stating that further action would be taken if inflation appeared, the Board insisted that easy money conditions would be maintained. Businessmen and the security markets assumed that there was clear sailing ahead.

"The bitter labor controversy of 1936 and early 1937 supplied the unfailing incentive for inflation, namely, potential scarcity of goods. Faced with the probability of strikes, cutting off production, and the virtual certainty of higher wages and higher purchase prices, manufacturers and others gave rein to the impulse to stock up, thus setting in motion the inventory increase which was suddenly revealed later in 1937 as a dangerous factor making for recession.

"The conclusion appears to be warranted that, with so much 'slack' in the credit situation, regulatory measures on the part of the banking authorities are not likely to check an underlying business uptrend, unless they exert a positive restrictive effect or establish a well-defined limit of expansion. Even then, the result may be to precipitate a decline instead of producing the desired 'stabilization.'

Huge Money Surplus

"As a matter of fact, interest rates and the volume of credit are only one influence among many, and it is probably a dream to suppose that money policy can ever be so finely drawn as to constitute a universal stabilizer, brake, or accelerator.

"The primary difficulty confronting money management at this time is the existence of enormous surplus funds. When it is desired to check expansion, these must be sterilized in some way, at the risk of producing unexpected results. If the purpose is to stimulate business, it is found that rates are already so low that little can be done by way of additional inducement to borrowers. The problem is one of long-term adjustment, including points of view as well as physical quantities."

Babson Sees Steady Recovery Into 1939

Steady improvement in general business for the balance of this year and well into 1939 is the prediction of Roger W. Babson, in the current issue of Babson's Reports. This improvement applies to the demand and prices for commodities. A gradual strengthening in stock prices is also looked for, but much depends upon the elections this fall, the report states.

The long-term outlook, according to Mr. Babson, is not so promising. "Looking ahead five or more years, he continues, "the situation appears much more serious." "The United States faces three possibilities: (1) If relief continues at its present pace, we are headed for real inflation. (2) If relief is stopped, we are headed for revolution. (3) The other possibility is a Coalition Government, for which we pray; but see few signs thereof at present. Hence, we say the country is facing 'Coalition or Chaos.'

"This means that if we fail to balance the budget, inflation is inevitable. If we insist on balancing the budget, trouble is inevitable."

Atlantic Refining Registers Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company, of Philadelphia, filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $25,000,000 of 15-year debentures.

The interest rate on the debentures will be announced in an amendment to the statement.

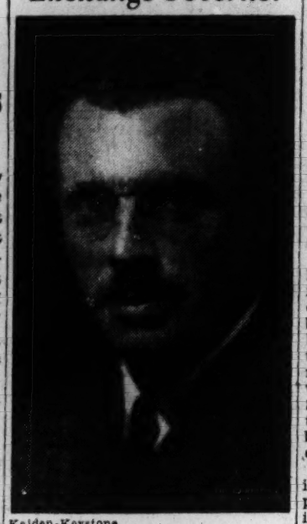
The statement disclosed that $16,200,000 of the net proceeds will be used to repay present bank loans. The balance will be added to the company's cash fund.

The company said that during the year ended June 30, 1938, it spent about $31,531,000 to acquire and develop crude oil production and reserves and to improve refining, marketing and transportation facilities.

The company also said it intends to continue spending for such purposes, but that the total amount to be spent, its allocation and the sources of additional cash fund, if any, are not now determinable.

Smith, Barney & Co., of New York City, was named as the principal underwriter.

Exchange Governor



Kaiden-Keystone

Basil B. Elmer

Appointed a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange until the next annual election to fill the vacancy created by the election of Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Elmer is exchange member of Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Lower U. S. Sugar Quota for 1939 Is Now in Prospect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A definite possibility that the 1939 sugar quota for the United States may be less than the revised allotment of 6,780,566 short tons for the current year has developed.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a survey of the world sugar situation, reported that stocks of sugar at the beginning of the 1938-39 marketing season, which starts about Sept. 1 in most countries, are likely to be somewhat larger than a year earlier and that consumption during the year may be slightly below the 1937-38 total unless there is marked improvement in demand conditions.

The Bureau pointed out that consumption during the current marketing season has dropped below earlier expectations and added: "This is particularly true for the United States, an important sugar consuming country."

The quota in the United States for the current year was originally fixed at 6,861,761 short tons, raw value, but was later reduced to 6,780,566 short tons when it became apparent that the allotment was out of line with consumption requirements. In some quarters it is contended that the revised quota is too high, but officials of the AAA sugar section at present state they have no plans to change it.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that the prospects for increased world stocks of sugar, coupled with a decreased demand at the outset of the new marketing year, constitute "a reversal of the supply and consumption trends of the past several years."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As to any possible effect on the present domestic sugar situation, the suggestion that the AAA when it makes up its quotas for 1939 would probably establish figures for next year below the allotment of 6,780,566 tons prevailing for this year left the sugar trade cold.

What the sugar trade is chiefly concerned with now is a revision of the existing quotas for 1938, which it is maintained were based on liberalized consumption expectations which have not materialized. And so with apparently more sugar alloted than can be consumed, according to the trade, sugar prices are depressed to the lowest levels prevailing in four years or more.

Ontario Gold Output At New High in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—All previous records for gold production in Ontario were exceeded in July when the total reached $8,894,877, making it the best month recorded and more than half a million dollars greater than the best previous month, according to reports of the Ontario department of mines. Tonnage treated also set a new high monthly record and average recovery per ton also was higher. The previous high monthly record was in May of this year when total production was $8,252,574, while the June total was $8,203,982.

Tonnage treated in July was 811,179 as against 780,384 in June and 810,282 in May, the average recovery in July being $10.965 per ton, comparing with $10.51 in June and $10.18 in May.

Production for the first seven months of the year amounted to $55,961,920 from 5,344,185 tons for an average of $10.47, as compared with $50,554,623 from 4,771,731 tons for an average of $10.55 in the corresponding period in 1937.

Southern Railway Loan Application Is Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the application of the Southern Railway Company for a loan of $11,795,000 by the Reconstruction Corporation and the extension of an RFC loan of $12,475,204, maturing September 1.

The commission said that the company was not "in need of financial reorganization in the public interest at this time" and that it may reasonably "be expected to meet its fixed charges without reduction thereof through judicial reorganization."

The ICC said the new loan will be used to meet bonded indebtedness maturing September 1. The loan will be for five years and the extension for the same period, making the total indebtedness fall due on September 1, 1943.

Oil Trade's Difficult Problems Federal Policy, Surplus Stocks

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last Saturday's primary elections in Texas added a further complication to an already well-complicated situation in the oil industry which hasn't reacted so well on oil share prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

The background is that the Texas Railroad Commission, which administers proration in that State, is an elective body. It has three members. The Commission has been hard-boiled this year in clamping the lid tighter on oil production. So at the recent primaries its chairman was voted out. The new chairman, Jerry Sadler, will take office Jan. 1 and the majority on the Commission will be opposed to former proration policies.

This matters in oil because Texas is the largest producing state. Its prorated production for September is about 1,300,000 barrels daily, which is half as much as all the United States was producing a few years ago and about one-third present coast-to-coast production. Nearest in size is Oklahoma.

Production Is Cut

The lid-clamping by the Texas Railroad Commission this spring which seems to have disgruntled Texas voters had a startling effect on the statistical position of the oil industry. Between 1933 and a year ago the industry had by one means or another, particularly through the so-called Interstate Oil Compact between Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Kansas, succeeded in cutting output below consumption.

Crude oil inventories a year ago, in terms of our steadily expanding national habits of gasoline-burning, had shrunk to the lowest level since 1923. This seemed too good; limits were relaxed, production increased, and meantime depression crept over gasoline consumers. Inventories climbed again and the industry returned to its perennial inventory worries. Along in March and April we were producing about 3,600,000 barrels a day when the Bureau of Mines figured we needed only 3,500,000.

Then early in May the Texas Railroad Commission added to the state-wide Sunday shutdown a Saturday shutdown. This cut production some 215,000 barrels a day, and the Oklahoma regulatory commission, at the suggestion of Governor Marland, made a 60,000 barrel-per-day cut about the same time. The crude oil statistical position changed overnight, and has since remained on the favorable side (i. e. production below needs, and a slow drawing on inventories.

Profits Well Below 1937

However, as in many other industries, retail prices of gasoline determine crude prices, not vice versa. Just as the price the delicatessen store has to take for its meat determines what the packer can pay the farmer, so the price of gasoline backs up and "in the long run" determines the price of crude oil.

Intermittent price wars in gasoline all this year have knocked gasoline prices down to where refiners' margins were as much as a third below last year. This may have been due to the excessive piling up of gasoline inventories, and it may have been in part due to the Wisconsin oil trials, which convinced the big oil companies that it wasn't very healthy to stabilize gasoline prices by taking distress gasoline off the hands of little refiners. So the little refiners and the marginal refiners are in a most uncomfortable position.

The big companies presumably have decided not to keep their prices so "rigid" if that is what the government dosen't want at the moment. They are suffering too. For the industry as a whole profits depend a good deal on retail gasoline prices and even more on refiners' margins; and the latter's shrinkeage this year has cut first six months' profits for most companies from 25 to 40 per cent below the same period of last year. The largest reduction has of course been in the companies who refine more crude than they produce, and the smallest reduction in those that produce more crude than they refine. This isn't, however, quite as bad as it sounds, for last year's profits and dividends were the best on record.

But the logical consequence of weak gasoline prices is a cut in crude prices. The standard price in mid-Continent territory has stuck at $1.35 since early in 1937. Cuts have been predicted for months, to re-establish refiner's margins, but only little companies have made them. In the last two months the statistical position of gasoline has considerably improved, and it was hoped that a price cut in crude might be forgotten.

But now another bearish influence has appeared. Fuel oil inventories have risen to record levels. Hard times have caused people to slow buying for their cellar burners; demand from industry and shipping has fallen too. Fuel oil is a byproduct of gasoline production; for the most part it comes off the bottom of the crude oil barrel when gasoline is skimmed or cracked off the top; so refiners went on by-producing it while meeting the spring gasoline requirements, and running it to storage. Its price is way down, and no matter how the books are kept this lower price makes lower margins and keeps price-cut talk alive in the crude division.

Price Cut One Answer

Hence the cut this week announced by Humble (Jersey subsidiary) and promptly followed by Stanolind (Indiana subsidiary). It looked like an answer to the Texas primaries and it was an answer to low gasoline and heating-oil prices. At that it was only a 10-cent cut to $1.25 per barrel. The other big companies will practically have to follow. The cut took away the premium East Texas crude has enjoyed for many months.

Apparently the Indian sign is on the oil industry for further government interference in the next few months. Numerous oblique references from Washington indicate it. The anti-monopoly committee will probably gather some material. Mr. Berle's memo singled it out. The Department of Justice is still annoyed about being crossed in certain points at the Madison trials.

The industry has been under attack for some time at its retail end on the anti-bigness crusade and the anti-chain drive. Many companies have met the punitive taxes on chain retail units by selling out to their managers. The Gillette-Bierman bill last spring got as far as Senate Committee. Modelled on the Patman philosophy of divorcing production from distribution, it would, the the Robinson-Patman Act, freeze jobbers in their jobs.

Broader regulation along NRA lines may be tried with the oil industry considered a "public utility." Washington's only difficulty is that it can't make up its mind whether it wants more rigid prices (the NRA philosophy) or more flexible prices (Thurman Arnold philosophy) or, perhaps, both at the same time.

Two Investment Units Cited As Violating Securities Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—The Continental Reserve Funds Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, and the Continental Guaranteed Deposits Company, Inc., of New York City, have today been enjoined by two courts from continuing operation of a "thrift plan" in New York. One of the injunctions was filed by Judge Francis G. Caffey, of the United States District Court; the other by Justice Lloyd Church of the New York State Supreme Court.

Judge Caffey held that the plan was in violation of the Securities Act of 1933 and Justice Church ruled it was in violation of the Martins Securities Act.

The complaint charges that the defendant concerns represented to the public that "protection trust accounts" were to be invested by the Mitten Bank and Trust Company as trustee in 5 per cent first mortgages issued and guaranteed by the United States Government through the Federal Housing Commission; that the accounts matured in 102, 150, 180 months, or sooner, if desired; that all or part of the balance of the accounts could be withdrawn at any time.

Furthermore, it was charged that the companies implied that all deposits and payments made under the plan were insured; that the protection account plan provided ready cash for emergencies, old-age security reserves, guaranteed retirement incomes, and created business capital, depreciation on reserves, sinking and replacement funds.

"All such representations were false and misleading," said Ambrose V. McCall, Assistant State Attorney General in charge of the State Bureau of Securities under Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr. "The so-called protected trust account merely represented an investment in undivided parts of mortgages, subject to all the hazards of ordinary business mortgages, and they were in no sense secured or guaranteed, nor was their liquid ability in any way established even upon maturity."

Mr. McCall said that both concerns failed to file dealers' certificates under the provisions of the general business law.

The Mitten Bank and Trust Company was not a defendant in the Federal or State Court actions and was not charged with any fraudulent act.

Charges Tile Makers With Law Violation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission issued eight complaints accusing certain tile manufacturers of price discrimination between different purchasers, in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Companies named as respondents by the commission are: Superior Ceramic Corp., Anderson, Ind.; Trent Tile Co., Inc., Trenton, N. J.; Mosaic Tile Co., Zanesville, Ohio; C. Pardee Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., and Matawan Tile Co., Matawan, N. J.; and their jointly owned distributing agency, Pardee Matawan Tile Co.; Wenczel Tile Co., Trenton, N. J.; Wheeling Tile Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Architectural Tiling Co., Inc., Keyport, N. J., and National Tile Co., Inc., Anderson, Ind.

The commission charged that the discriminations tended to create a monopoly in the respondent companies and in the favored purchasers receiving the discriminatory prices.

The complaints, which contained substantially the same allegations, charged that the companies, in the sale of tile, allowed discounts varying from 5 to 15 per cent to certain of their customers but that these discounts were denied to others.

Bank of Canada Stock Now Wholly Government-Owned

OTTAWA (CP)—The Bank of Canada became an entirely government-owned institution Aug. 15 when $5,000,000 in stock held by the public and $100,000 by the Government were redeemed, it was disclosed in the weekly Bank of Canada statement.

Provision for redeeming the shares was made at the last session of Parliament when a bill, introduced by Finance Minister Dunning to provide payment of $59.20 a share for those held by the public, was passed.

The bill also provided for reduction of the capital stock to 100,000 shares valued at $50 a share, all held by the Finance Minister. The weekly statement placed the capitalization at $5,000,000, compared with $10,100,000 capitalization last week.

No Serious Upset Seen in Business Letdown in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since the June and July rise in business had been greater than expected and the better feeling which then spread over business has not been seriously disturbed, sentiment was well prepared for the slackening in the commodity and security markets during August, according to the National City Bank review of economic conditions for September.

"Buyers of industrial materials have stepped back to the sidelines," it declares, "not because they have suddenly turned pessimists, but because their purchases in June and July covered requirements for some time ahead. The slowing down is welcome, for the speculative markets were moving faster than business improvement could possibly go; and if pushed too far there would be danger of a demoralizing reaction.

"In the merchandise markets activity has not been as brisk as manufacturers would like. Retail buyers are inclined to see how Fall business starts before committing themselves heavily. But merchants are reasonably optimistic, and in most manufacturing lines the feeling is that sales will improve as the season progresses.

Prices Drag

"Compared with two or three months back the industrial situation has been strengthened substantially. The spurt in the markets gave the metal and textile industries, in particular, more orders to work on, reduced their unsold stocks, and enabled them to raise operations to the best rate in many months.

"Prices of farm products have been weak during the month, and this weakness has naturally led to expressions of concern as to the prospective farm buying power. No one can afford to be complacent about the level of farm prices. Judged by the relationships that have existed in past times of prosperity, they are too low compared with the prices of most manufactured goods, and the disparity is a drag on recovery.

"There is little reason to fear, however, that a business upswing originating in the industries and starting from the present low level will be stopped by the farm situation. Each dollar of farm income will buy more than it would a year ago. Factory employment is rising, and industrial workers will be able to buy more farm products and pay more for them. The Department of Agriculture has repeatedly shown that farm income tends broadly to rise as industrial production rises, and vice versa.

"Attention should be paid to the benefits of big crops to the railroads, the handlers and processors and the consumers, whose income will go farther at the lower prices. Experienced merchants in the farm States, in judging the trade prospect, stress the advantage of good yields, which is recognition of the fact that large yields reduce unit costs, and yields this year are exceptional.

Production Rises

"Moreover, the drop in farm income is not a new factor in the business situation. The decline above estimated is about the same as the decrease during the first seven months of the year. Thus business has already been feeling the effects of smaller farm income for a considerable period. If business were approaching the peak of a boom, or were otherwise losing momentum, a drop of this extent in farm prices and income might be a disaster; but the present situation is more nearly the reverse.

"In considering the influences that are likely to affect Fall business, the fact that general productive activity has turned upward, as shown by the foregoing summary, is evidently the most important. The improvement has gone far enough to indicate that the turn is real, but not far enough to run into at natural setback. Evidently the turn came because excess stocks of goods were to a considerable extent absorbed, production had fallen substantially below consumption, and the need for greater production asserted itself.

It is unlikely, judging by all past experience, that the impetus is exhausted, and of course the deficit expenditures of the Federal Government, supporting consumer income, will enable a good many people to satisfy their needs who otherise would not be giving much help to trade."

U. S. Loses 5.4 Cents Bushel on Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government lost about 5.4 cents a bushel on the present wheat sold for export under Secretary Wallace's subsidy program.

It sold 451,000 bushels of surplus grain Aug. 30 to exporters who agreed to sell it to foreign users. The sales included 235,000 bushels in Pacific Northwest ports at a loss of 4 cents a bushel and 216,000 in Gulf of Mexico ports at a loss of 7 cents.

The final destination of the wheat was not disclosed.

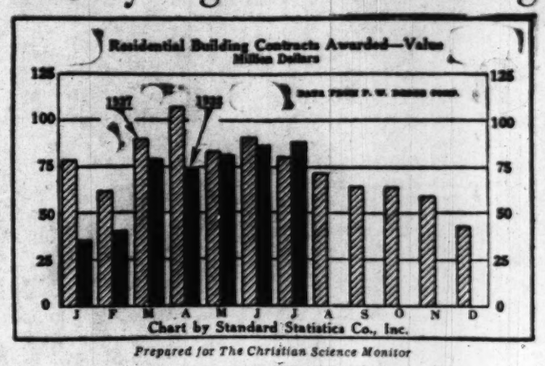
The goal of the export program is to place 100,000,000 bushels of surplus American grain in world markets. Sale of wheat to shippers was expected to increase sharply by the end of the week, officials said.

Plymouth Oil Opens New Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Plymouth Oil Co has opened a new field in Davies County, Ky., where its test in the new Cunningham sand is producing more than 300 barrels a day. Production was found at depth of 1749 feet. The company will undertake further development on its 464-acre lease there, Pres. Hallanan states. Hiawatha Oil & Gas Co., and Benedum-Trees Oil Co., are jointly interested with Plymouth in this development.

Residential Building Contracts In July Higher Than Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As may be noted on the accompanying chart, residential building awards in July at around $88,000,000 were higher than the year-earlier totals. In all earlier months of 1938 the comparisons with 1937 were unfavorable.

Steel Operations Expected to Rise To 44 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel mill operations will start September at 44 per cent of capacity, a gain of one point over last week, but may suffer a slight setback next week owing to Labor Day shutdowns of some plants, Iron Age reported.

Raw steel output this month averaged about 42 per cent, against 33.42 per cent in July, a gain of approximately 25 per cent, the publication estimated. Bookings of steel in August gained 10 to 25 per cent over July, depending upon company and product, it added.

"The improvement in steel business and production during July and August has come about in the face of one of the most perplexing situations the steel industry has faced in many years," the organ added.

"Not since the post-war adjustments of 1919, with the possible exception of the elimination of Pittsburgh-plus method of quoting prices in 1924, has the hand of the Federal Government been so plainly evident in matters affecting decisions of steel company managements.

"Decisions regarding wages are apparently being withheld pending announcement of the public contracts board of the Department of Labor of minimum wage rates for steel plants doing Government work, which is expected within two weeks. Washington opinion is that there will be a 'freezing' of present rates, preserving the differentials that exist between various districts. Under such a ruling, any steel company undertaking to cut wages would automatically bar itself from bidding on Government steel requirements.

"There are no definite indications that any important steel company will initiate a wage cut at this time, nor is there any likelihood of higher prices that could be realized over the remainder of this year. Thus the main hope of the steel companies is for sufficient improvement in business to lift production above the break-even point. One or two companies have achieved this position, but most producers are continuing to pile up losses."

The Iron Age scrap composite price currently stands at $14.50, unchanged from last week.

Pillsbury Flour Co. To Sell New Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Pillsbury Four Mills Co. announced it had entered into an agreement looking toward the sale to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States of $6,000,000 new 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds due Oct. 1, 1953.

Proceeds of the loan will be used to redeem on Oct. 1, 1938, all of the $4,317,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, due October 1, 1943, now outstanding, at 102½ and accrued interest. The balance of the loan, arrangements for the sale of which were made through Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, will be added to the working capital of the company.

Interest Deferment By B. & O. Road Is Reported Acceptable

NEW YORK (AP)—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad directors have approved the company's plan for modification of interest charges and maturities of bonds of the road, and some subsidiaries, Daniel Willard, President, announced after a special meeting of the board.

Mr. Willard added that he is sending a letter to all holders of the companies' securities, stating that he believes acceptance of the plan by them is in their best interest.

Applications in connection with the plan, he said, will now be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and shortly thereafter, will be given public notice.

It had been reported in financial circles that a large number of the principal institutional holders of the company's bonds, including insurance companies and savings banks, have approved the plan in general, and indicated their willingness to co-operate with the company in putting it into effect.

Baltimore & Ohio's efforts to effect a voluntary reduction of bond interest and extension of some bond maturities grows out of the financial problem of meeting heavy interest charges and general expenses with greatly reduced revenues. The reduced revenues are in large part a result of the general business depression. B. & O. freight loadings currently are around one-fourth smaller than a year ago.

For the first half of 1938 the company had net loss of $11,741,308 after taxes and charges, contrasted with net income of $11,756 in the like 1937 period.

The road currently owes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation over $88,000,000.

The total funded debt of the B. & O., from which interest charges arise, aggregated over $667,512,000 as the current year opened.

Power Production 7 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electric power in the United States for the week ended August 27 totaled 2,134,057,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of .2 of 1 per cent from 2,138,517,000 in the preceding week and 7 per cent below 2,294,713,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage declines from a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England 7.8, Middle Atlantic 3.1, Central Industrial 12.9, West Central 4.9, Southern States 1.7, Rocky Mountain 19.2, Pacific Coast 3.9.

FSCC to Offer Hides For Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. announced it will offer for sale approximately 107,000 hides acquired during the emergency cattle program in effect during the drought of 1934. Bids will be opened September 8.

Canadian Mineral Production Shows Marked Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Mineral production in Canada has boomed to such an extent in recent months that past figures no longer adequately describe what is happening in the Canadian mining industry. Petroleum production in 1938 has been three times that of the corresponding months of 1937. Since 1934 Canada has been producing about half of all the platinum in the world, and today Canada is leading the world in the production of nickel and uranium, and is one of the chief sources of radium.

"At a time when people have become accustomed to think of Canadian gold production as amounting to about $100,000,000 a year," say economists of the Royal Bank of Canada, "the statistics have changed and the present rate of production gives promise of a total for 1938 of $150,000,000 to $160,000,000. . . . Within this conutry (Canada) new records of production have ceased to attract attention."

Mining Boom

Canada is in the midst of a mining boom spread over so large an area that it no longer generates national excitement. In 1935 gold production first amounted to 300,000 ounces a month. This year there has been only one month when gold output was less than 350,000 ounces a month, and it is expected that 400,000 ounces a month will be produced by the end of the year.

Russia, which before the World War produced 90 per cent of the world's platmium, produced only 100,000 ounces last year while from Canada's mines came 259,000 ounces. South Africa and Columbia supplied last year 39,500 and 36,500 ounces respectively.

Platinum Price Drops

In the past 14 years the price of platinum has fallen from six times that of gold until now it is approximately equal to gold, with a subsequent widespread use of platinum in industry, mainly in the electrical, rayon, glass and armament industries.

Increased production over last year is shown by latest official figures in the following Canadian minerals: cement, clay products, coal, copper, gold, lead, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, commercial salt, silver and zinc. Decreased production is shown in asbestos, feldspar, gypsum and lime.

Nickel Plate Defers Interest Payment

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of the Nickel Plate road, by resolution, deferred payment of interest due Sept. 1 on the refunding mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, Series C.

The Nickel Plate announced a month ago it was asking holders of its 6 per cent unsecured notes, amounting to $15,000,000, to consent to a three-year extension of the issue maturing Oct. 1. President George D. Brooken in a letter to noteholders, said reorganization under Section 77 was inevitable unless substantially all holders consented to the plan.

The plan for extending the notes provides for an exchange of the present notes for new ones, on a par-for-par basis. The notes were to be deposited on or before Aug. 31.

The interest deferred amounted to $1,347,187.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 800,000
Previous day 620,630
1938 volume to date 176,184,943
1937 volume to date 286,232,810

Leading Stocks Rise Cautiously In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The stock market returned to a slow drift today after extending a cautious rally a bit in the forenoon.

Dealings dwindled to a thin stream as traders withdrew from the market to await a better view of the outcome of the Central European situation and for hints on post-Labor Day business trends in the United States. Gains of fractions to around 2 points were maintained near the final hour.

Trading was at the rate of only about 500,000 shares for the full session.

Ahead most of the time were Johns Manville, Westinghouse Electric, Sears Roebuck, Eastman Kodak, Caterpillar Tractor, International Harvester, American Smelting, Owens Illinois Glass, U. S. Gypsum, Loew's, Union Carbide, Cerro de Pasco and Southern Pacific.

On the curb minor changes were highlighted by gains in Aluminum of America, Lake Shore Mines, Consolidated Mining, Detroit Steel Products and Safety Car Heating.

Rail Bonds Depressed

Rail loans were depresed today by a wide break in Nickel Plate issues, but other corporate groups in the bond market remained fairly steady within a fractional range.

Pressure on the carriers eased in late trading, permitting a moderate and uneven recovery, in which, however, the Nickel Plate loans participated only in very slight degree.

The slump in the Nickel Plate bonds running from around 3 to nearly 7 points followed overnight announcement the road intended to omit Sept. 1 interest on the "C" 4½s of '78. These bonds, offered in heavy volume, met support after recording a decline of more than 3 points. The 4s of '46, 5½s of '74 and 6s of '38 suffered wider losses.

Thin markets accounted for sharp declines in Marion Steam Shovel 6s, St. Louis Southwestern first 4s, and Erie general lien 4s.

Fractionally higher at the start of the final hour were International Hydro-Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s (May), and Studebaker 6s.

U. S. Governments were mixed with gains running to 5-32ds of a point and losses to 6-32ds.

In the foreign sector, Czechoslovak 8s of '51 dropped more than 3½ on small offerings. The decline was regarded as a measure of current anxiety over the situation in Central Europe.

N. Y. Retail Sales 12 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The monthly review of credit and business conditions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported total sales of reporting department stores in the district for the first three weeks of August were about 12 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1937.

Trade apparently underwent considerably less than the usual seasonal rise from the July level, it said.

Reporting chain store systems' total July sales were 9 per cent lower than last year, but after allowance for one less shopping day the decrease in average daily sales of about 5 per cent was somewhat smaller than the decline reported for June, the review said.

Musical instruments and radio sales showed an increase in July, 1938, over July, 1937. All other classifications showed a decrease.

Stocks of merchandise on hand in the department stores at retail valuation were 12.4 per cent lower at the end of July than at the like period a year ago, the review said.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A firmer tendency developed in the stock market late today and was featured by the recovery in foreign bonds and gilt-edged securities. Traders were more cheerful regarding European affairs and favorable advices from Wall Street also helped in the upward rally. Buying from continental sources benefited some industrials, especially coppers and oils. Transatlantic issues finished with gains of fractions to three points over Tuesday and rubbers were steadier. Poor traffic returns caused domestic rails to remain heavy.

Paris: The Bourse was generally steadier in late dealings although international securities continued in supply. Suez Canal closed with a loss of 250 francs and Royal Dutch was down 75. Industrials registered small gains and French rentes moved up 20 to 55 centimes. Bank of France issue advanced 65 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures touched the lowest prices in more than three years and closed 1d to 1¼d net lower. Bearish weekly Canadian reports, increased offerings from Russia and pressure from the United States were contributing factors on the decline. There was a partial recovery near the close.

A more optimistic feeling over European affairs and weakness in sterling exchange attracted buying in cotton futures and the market closed with gains of 2 to 4 points.

Milk Marketing Program Effective in N. Y. Sept. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Erskine M. Harmon, newly appointed administrator of the Federal-state milk marketing program for Metropolitan New York, said he expected the program would result in "substantial increases in prices to most producers."

The order, effective September 1, was signed by Secretary Wallace Friday. It established minimum prices to be paid about 60,000 producers and set up regulations for handling milk designed to stabilize marketing conditions in the metropolitan area, the world's richest milk market.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	52¾	53¼	53¼	Aug29
119⅝	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug12
13¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	2	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Aug29
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	29½	29½	30½	— ½
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	62	60¾	60¾	—1
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	Aug30
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1	1	1	
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	Aug24
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	9½	8¾	9½	Aug30
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	12	12	12	Aug26
19⅝	17⅜	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	18	18	18	
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	13⅜	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
184	124	Allied Chem & D	1	173¼	173¼	173¼	+ ¼
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	1	9	9	9	
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (⅛e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
12	4½	Allied Strs	14	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (8)	3	66	66	66	
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	17	49¼	48¼	48¾	+ ½
19⅞	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	16	15¾	16	Aug30
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2½	2½	2½	Aug29
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19	19	19	Aug23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	68½	68½	68½	+1½
84⅜	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	6	80¾	80½	80¾	Aug26
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	2	18¼	18½	18½	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅓e)	1	39¼	38¼	39¼	Aug30
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	98½	97½	98½	+2½
171	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	42½	42½	42½	Aug30
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	7	19¾	19	19¾	Aug30
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Aug29
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	Aug30
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	8¼	8	8	Aug29
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
6¾	4	Am European	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
5¼	2¾	Am & For Power	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	15	15	Aug23
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Aug30
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	9¼	9	9¼	Aug30
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅜
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	24	24	— ¾
43	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	43½	42¾	42¾	— ¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug29
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug29
8¾	4⅛	Am International	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	1	19	19	19	— ½
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	60½	60¼	60¼	Aug29
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80e)	7	14½	14	14	Aug30
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	2	35½	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
115	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Aug26
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	1	33½	33½	33½	
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2⅛k)	4	31	30	30	+ ½
17	9	Am Rad & St S	74	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ¼
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	10	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	6	66¾	65	66½	+2½
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	18	18	18	Aug30
16⅜	7¼	Am Seating	5	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	92	49⅞	47½	49	+2¼
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	136½	136½	136½	+ ½
58	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	55¾	55½	55½	Aug29
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	14	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅝
11¾	6½	Am Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug30
14	12	Am Stove	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Aug29
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	—1⅝
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	*1	19	19	19	+ ¾
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	143½	142¾	143	+ ⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	83½	83	83½	+ ⅜
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	— ⅜
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Aug29
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Aug30
10½	6	Am Water Wks	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
91	66	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Aug30
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5½	5⅜	5½	
43	33⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	38	36⅞	36⅝	Aug29
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	40	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	
59	29	Anacon W & C	2	43¼	43	43	Aug25
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	18	18	18	Aug30
19	10	Andes Copper	1	15	15	15	— ½
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug26
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Aug30
100¾	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100¾	100¾	100¾	Aug30
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	10	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	45½	45½	45½	Aug30
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	43¼	42½	43¼	
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	5	9½	9½	9½	Aug29
7¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	Aug29
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	10¼	10	10	— ¼
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug29
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¾k)	3	70	70	70	Aug29
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	34¼	34	34	—1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	7	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	56¼	55	55	+ ½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	1	21	21	21	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7½	7½	7½	Aug25
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Aug24
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	106½	106½	106½	Aug30
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45¾	Aug29
58	36	Atlas Powder (1⅛e)	3	55	53	53	Aug29
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4	3½	3½	Aug30
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Aug30
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
B							
11¾	5	Baldwin Loco et	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	19	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	34½	34	34½	Aug26
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
13¾	5	Barker Bros	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Aug30
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	17¾	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	2	15	15	15	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Aug29
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅛e)	5	7⅝	7½	7½	Aug30
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	45	23	21½	22½	— ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	12	51	48⅝	51	+2⅝
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	41	57¾	56½	56¾	— ¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅜
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	100	100	100	+1
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	4	24	24	24	Aug26
20¾	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	4	16½	16	16	
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	50	25½	23⅜	23½	—1¾
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	12	12	12	Aug29
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	33	16½	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅜
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	14	33⅜	32¾	33	— ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	4	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
37⅞	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	18	35¼	34⅝	34¾	— ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	3	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	—1⅜
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	39	39	39	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug30
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	8	8	8	Aug30
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	28⅛	27½	28⅛	
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug26
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug30
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	11½	11¼	11¼	Aug26
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	14	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23⅜	13½	Bullard Co	3	21	20¾	21	Aug30
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	33½	32¾	32⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	13	13	13	Aug30
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	38	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug29
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	Aug30
4½	3⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	4	18½	18¼	18½	
C							
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1e)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
20½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	9	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale	6	14½	18	18	
8¾	5	Canadian Pacific	7	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	38	38	38	Aug30
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
18¾	13¾	Carpenter Sti (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	—1¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.30e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	5	90¼	88¼	88½	— ½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	11	48½	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
106	100½	Caterpil pf (6)	1	106	106	106	+1¾
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	9	23	22¾	22⅞	— ¼
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	95	93	95	Aug23
25½	13½	Celotex Corp	17	23	22½	22¼	— ¾
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20	20	20	
8¾	3	Cent Foundry	4	4¾	4½	4½	
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug26
8¾	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
6½	3¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	Aug26
40½	26⅛	Cerro de Pas (2e)	6	44¼	43¾	43¾	
10⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	17	10½	9¾	10	+ ⅛
20½	18	Champ Paper & F	3	20	23	23	Aug29
13⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	12½	Aug24
28½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	19	30½	29½	29⅝	—1
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	6	38¼	37½	38¼	— ¼
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug28
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	3	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug29
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	4	4	4	Aug25
15⅞	8¾	Chi Mail Order	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug27
1	½	Chi M St P & P	3	⅝	½	½	Aug30
1¾	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1½	1½	1½	Aug29
16⅝	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
37	23	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Aug29
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug26
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug24
19¼	13	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug29
10⅝	3½	Childs Co	7	8¼	9½	9½	
77¼	36⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	78	73⅜	73	73⅜	+1⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	8½	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	11	8¾	8¼	8½	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	13	5	4⅜	5	+ ½
27	10¾	Clark Equip	2	25¾	25½	25¾	Aug25
28½	15½	Clev Graph Br (½e)	2	26⅜	26	26⅜	Aug30
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	15	40¼	38¾	40¼	+1
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	12	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅝e)	1	129	129	129	—1
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Aug30
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	3	12	12	12	— ¼
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	6	95	95	95	
38¾	13¾	Collins & Aik (1e)	2	35⅞	35	35	— ½
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15	15	15	Aug30
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅜
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	8	15½	15	15	
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	33½	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	Aug30
50½	23	Coml Credit (4)	20	49¾	48¾	49⅝	+1⅜
105¾	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Aug26
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	21	53¼	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	Aug26
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	9	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	32	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	4	37	36	37	+1
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	15	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
9½	3⅝	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug29
36	15	Congoleum-Nairn	12	26½	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
8½	6	Congress Cigar	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Aug 9
11¼	6¼	Consol Aircraft	8	7⅞	14	14	— ½
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	8	8	8	Aug29
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	21	26½	26¼	26½	— ¼
100	88¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	99	98¾	99	
1⅛	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	1	8	8	8	Aug30
6¾	2½	Cons Laundries	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
18	7	Consol Oil (.80)	19	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug25
5¾	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Aug26
17½	9¾	Container Corp	2	15	15	15	
26½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	10	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
13	2¾	Cont Bak B	13	2½	2	2	Aug30
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	96	96	96	—1
40	36½	Cont Can (1¼e)	7	41	40	40½	— ⅝
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Aug29
17½	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Aug30
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	32⅜	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
38¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	12	30	29¾	29¾	
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug27
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	4	69⅝	69½	69⅛	⅜
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	1	4½	4¾	4½	Aug30
23¾	19	Crane Co	43	36⅜	34¾	35¾	+1⅛
113¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	6	114	113	113	Aug30
35⅜	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	2	25	24½	25	— ⅜
10⅞	5½	Crosley Radio	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Aug29
39½	22¼	Crown Cork & S	3	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Aug11
34¼	26½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '41	107.23	107.23	107.23
1	3⅜s '47-'43	110.3	110.3	110.3
1	3¼s '48-'43	109.23	109.23	109.23
1	3½s '48-'44	109.23	109.23	109.23
18	4s 54-44	114.13	114.13	114.13
5	2¾s '47-'45	106.16	106.16	106.16
14	2½s '45	106.28	106.28	106.28
5	3s '48-'46	108.1	108.1	108.1
2	3½s 49-46	108.23	108.23	108.23
51	2¾s 51-48	105.3	105.1	105.1
25	2½s 48	104.19	104.19	104.19
2	2½s 53-49	102.2	102.2	102.2
24	3s 55-51	106.17	106.16	106.17
14	2¾s 63-58	102.2	102	102

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s 49-44	106.10	106.10	106.10

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾s 49-39	102.24	102.23	102.23
6	3s 52-44	106.10	106.7	106.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	Alleghany 5s '44	70½	70½	70½
2	Alleghany 5s '49	61	61	61
20	AlAlleghany 5s '50 st	27½	27½	27
3	Allied Stra 4½s '50	95½	95½	95½
16	Am&Por P 5s 2030	52	52	52
5	Allis Chalm 4s '52	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
5	Am Int 5½s '49	101	100¼	100¼
9	Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
8	Am T&T 3¾s '66	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
6	Am T&T 3¼s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅜	98	98⅜
5	Allis Chalm 4s '52	105	105	105
7	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	95½	95¼	95¼
20	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100	100	100
8	Atl Knox & No 5s '46	108	107½	108
1	ACL cls 4s '52	61¼	60½	61¼
3	A C Line 4½s '64	67	67	67
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	33	32½	32½
1	B & O rfg 6s '95	20½	20½	20½
1	B & O rfg 5s '95	20½	20½	20½
4	B & O 5s 2000 D	19⅞	19	19
28	B & O cv 4½s '60	15⅜	15	15
1	B & O 4s '48	41¼	40¼	41
1	B & O Sw W '50	27½	27½	27½
17	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105	105	105
33	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99	98⅞	99
4	Beth Stl 3½s '52	95	95	95
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	62	61½	62
3	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	103	103	103
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94	94	94
1	Buf R & P 4½s '57	26	26	26
6	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	90	90	90
1	Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	116½	116½	116½
5	Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	120	119½	119½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	93	93	93
2	Can Pac 4s perp	78½	78½	78½
1	Can of Ga 5s '59 C	5	5	5
3	Cen Ill E G G 5s '51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
51	Cen Pac 5s '60	51	50¼	51
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71	71	71
11	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	30½	30½	30½
1	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	27¼	27¼	27¼
7	Certain-td 5½s '48	79	78⅛	78⅛
1	Champ Fib 5½s '48 4as '50	98	98	98
5	C&O 3½s '96 D	94½	94¼	94¼
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94⅜	94	94⅜
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	17½	17½	17½
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	93	93	93
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	87¼	87¼	87¼
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	95⅝	95½	95½
1	CB&Q 4s III '49	102	102	102
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96½	96½	96½
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13⅜	13½	13½
14	Chic Ot West 4s '59	20¼	20	20
1	CMSP&P 5s '75	8¾	8¾	8¾
36	CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
10	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
21	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3¾	3¾	3¾
17	CRI&P 4s'8	18	18	18
1	CRI&P rfg 4s'34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20	CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	7½	7½	7½
1	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	44¼	44¼	44¼
8	Ch Un SRts 4s'63 D	107½	107½	107½
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105	105	105
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	CC&StL gen 4s'93	73¾	73¾	73¾
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s'65	111	110⅞	110⅞
11	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	86½	86½	86½
10	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	86¼	86	86¼
2	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	72¼	71⅝	71⅝
10	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	Colmbia G 5s 1961	92¼	92¼	92¼
4	Col Ry Pw&L 4½'65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
9	Com'l Cred 3½s'51	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
5	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104⅛	104⅜	104½
9	Comwith Ed 4s'81	108¾	108	108
7	Comwith Ed cv 2½s'58	105¾	105¾	105¾
21	Cmwlth E cv 2½s'58wi	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
17	Con Edis 3½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Con Edis 3¼s'48	105¼	104⅝	105
9	Con Edis 3½s'58	102	101⅞	102
22	Con Edis 3½s'56	103¼	103¼	103¼
12	Con Oil 3½s'51	103¼	103	103
5	Consum Pow 3½s '65	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
3	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103½	103½	103½
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34	34	34
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108	108	108
	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	53	52	52
3	D & R G W 5s '78	12¾	12¾	12¾
9	D &RGW 5s '55Asd	4½	4½	4¼
3	D & RG West 5s '78	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
	Det Ed 5s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	17	17	17
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
2	Erie rfg 5s 67	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	38	38	38
	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20	19½	19½
14	Fairbanks M 4s '56	104¼	104	104
7	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	GenMotAccept 3s '48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
68	Goodrich 4½s '56	97½	97⅜	97½
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	92½	92½	92½
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	76½	76	76½
1	Gt Nor 4½s '61	100½	100½	100½
3	Gt Nor 3s '67	71	71	71
10	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94½	94	94½
2	Gulf St Util 4s '66	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
7	Hudson Clol 5s '62A	32½	32	32
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49¾	49¼	49¼
6	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	14¾	14¾
8	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	38½	38½	38½
6	IC&CRL&NO 5s'63A	45	45	45
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	42¼	42¼	42¼
1	Int Paper 6s '55	85	84½	84½
15	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100	100	100
20	Int T&T 4½s'52	69	68¾	69
24	Int T&T 5s '5	70	69¾	70
3	K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107	107¼
2	Keith B F 6s '46	90½	90½	90½
7	Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	28	28	28
8	Leh Val 4s 2003	16	15⅞	16
10	Loews 3½s '46	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Lorillard Co 5s '51	121½	121½	121½
1	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	80	80	80
1	Lou & N N 5s 2003 B	95	95	95
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
10	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Marion S'Shov 6s '47	83	83	83
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
2	Mich Cen 3½s '52	93½	93	93
5	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	14¾	14¾	14¾
6	MilEIRy&L 5s '61 B	103¾	103½	103½
2	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104	104	104
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8⅛	8	8
4	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	Mo-Ill 5s '50	24	24	24
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	36½	36½	36½
5	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5	Mo Pac 5s '77	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
5	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4	Mo Pac 5s '81	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Mob&O 4½s '77	22	22	22
6	Monongah Ry 4s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	MonWPaPS4½s '56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
7	Mont Pw 3¾s '66	94½	94½	94½
1	Nassau El 4s '51	33¾	33¾	33¾
15	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	103½	103⅝	103½
2	Natl Steel 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	N J Pow & L 4½s 60	108	108	108
5	N O G L Nor 5s 83	65½	65½	65½
1	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	99½	99½	99½
3	N O Pub Sv 5s58A	100¼	100	100
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞
22	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	52¾	53
2	NYC 3½s 46	77	77	77
4	NYC 3½s 52	67½	67⅜	67⅜
11	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	53¼	53	53
64	NY Chi & StL 6s 38	39	37	39
44	NYC t&StL 5½s 74A	36¼	34	34⅜
310	NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	32¾	30	32½
10	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	59	55	55
1	NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
6	NY Conn 4½s 53	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	105¼	105	105
2	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	24	24	24
	NYNH&H 3½s '54	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	NYNH&H 3½s '56	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1	NYNH&H 3½s '56A	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	85	85	85
2	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	108	108	108
5	Norf & W 4s '96	117⅜	117¼	117¼
3	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104⅛	104	104
3	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102⅜	102¾	102⅝
5	Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66¾	67
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	61	61	61
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	61	61	61
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	50	50	50
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Ogden&L Cha 4s '48	41½	41½	41½
5	Ohio Ed 4s '67	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¾	99¼	99¼
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	101	101	101
15	Pac Gas/El 3½s'66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	108⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Para Xway 3s '55ct	62	62	62
10	Pen P&L 4½s '81	100¼	99⅞	100
1	Penn RR gen 5s '68	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
4	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
2	Penn 9RR 4½s deb '70	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Penn RR 4½s '84F	92½	92	92
9	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112⅝	112½	112⅝
1	Phelph Dodge 3½s'52	113	113	113
4	Phil Elec Co '67	95¾	95	95
1	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Phil Read C&I 5s '72	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	14¼	14	14
3	PCC&StL 4½s '77	94	94	94
1	PCC&StL 4½s '42 B	107	107	107
2	Port Gen E 4½s '60	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛
34	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	15½	15½
2	Readg 4½s '97 A	72	72	72
1	Readg 4½s '97 B	73	73	73
8	Rem Rand 4½s '56	73¼	73¼	73¼
1	Republic Steel 5½s '54	103¼	103	103
7	Republic Steel 4½s '56	107	107	107
1	Republic Steel 4½s '61	88½	88	88
13	Republic Steel 4½s '56	88⅝	88½	88⅝
8	Richfield Oil 4s '52	104	104⅛	104
3	Saguenay Pw 4¼s '66	104½	104¼	104¼
1	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	8¾	8¾	8¾
8	StLSF 4s '50 A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	StLSW 1st 4s '89	56	56	56
2	Sea A L 4s '50	13	12⅝	12⅝
7	Shell Un 3½s '51	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
8	Simmons 4s '52	96⅞	96½	96½
2	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103	103	103
3	Socony Vac O 3½s '50	106½	106½	106½
4	So Cal Gas 4s '65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	92½	92½	92½
8	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Sou Pac 4½s '68	47¾	47½	47¾
4	Sou Pac 4½s '81	47⅝	47½	47⅝
1	Sou Pac 4½s '69	47¾	47½	47⅝
1	Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	47⅞	47¾	47¾
2	Sou Pac 3¾s '46	67½	67⅛	67⅛
9	Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	60	60	60
3	South Ry 6½s '56	54½	54	54
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	61	60½	61
3	South Ry cn 5s '94	57½	57½	57½
10	South Ry gen 4s '56	75	74½	74½
15	S W Gas & El 4s '60	44	43½	44
1	Studebaker 6s cv '45	105½	105½	105½
3	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	81½	81½	81½
1	T RR A St L 5s '44	91¾	91	91¾
1	T RR A St L 4s '53	112½	112½	112½
1	Tex Corp 3½s '51	103	102¾	103
2	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Third Ave aj 5s '60	85¼	85¼	85¼
10	Tide Wat As O 3½s'52	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	Tol & O'l Cen 3¾s '60	104⅝	104½	104½
1	T St L & W 4s '50	86½	86½	86½
1	Toronto H & Bf 4s '46	57	57	57
1	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	95	95	95
3	Un Pac rfg 4s 2003	109½	109½	109½
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	105½	105½	105½
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
14	US Steel 3¼s '48	73½	73½	73½
1	Utah P&L 5s '44	103½	103⅜	103½
1	Util P&L 5s '59	86½	86½	86½
2	Ver CPAc4½s asd '34	46¼	46¼	46¼
4	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	⅞	⅞	⅞
2	Wabash DesM 4s '39	104	104	104
1	Walworth 6s '55	20	20	20
1	Warner Bros 6s '39	76	76	76
7	Warren Bros 6s '41	77½	77½	77½
1	Wash Term 3½s '45	35	35	35
8	Westch Lt 3½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	West Shore 4s 2361	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Westn Md 4s '52	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
6	Westn Pac 5s '45 asd	84	84	84
1	Western Un 5s '51	21¾	21½	21½
13	Western Un 5s '60	71¾	71¾	71¾
5	Wh & L Erie 4s '66D	103	103	103
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91¼	91¼	91¼
5	White SewM 6s '40	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	101	101	101
8	Youngst S&T 4s '61	61½	61½	61½

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s'45 B	9	9	9
2	Antioquia 7s'45 C	9	9	9
17	Argentine 4s'72 Feb	81½	80½	80½
14	Argentine 4s'72 Ap	81¼	81	81
2	Australia 5s'55	105½	105½	105½
3	Australia 5s'57	105¼	105⅜	105⅜
6	Australia 4½s'56	101¼	101	101
5	Austria 7s'57	30½	30½	30½
1	Belgium 7s'55	111½	111½	111½
22	Belgium 6½s'49	107	106¼	106¼
1	Brazil 8s'41	14½	14½	14½
20	Brazil 6½s'26-57	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	Brazil 6½s '27-57	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
18	Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	12⅜	12¼	12¼
6	Buen A 4½s 4-s '77	58	57⅝	57⅝
15	BuenAi4½s4-sAug'76	57⅛	57½	57⅜
1	Buen A 4½s4-s'75	61¾	61¾	61¾
3	Canada 5s'52	112¼	112¼	112¼
1	Canada 4s'60	109½	109½	109½
8	Canada 3s'67	98¼	98⅛	98¼
3	Canada 2½s'45	102¼	102¼	102¼
15	Canada 2¼s'44	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	Chile 7s'42	18½	18½	18½
6	Chile 6s'60	18½	18½	18½
1	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Colom Mt Bk 6½s'47	25	25	25
12	Copenhag 5s'52	99¾	99	99¾
5	Cuba 5½s'45	65½	65½	65½
5	Cuba 4½s'7	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
3	Czecho 8s'51	82	81	81
1	Denmark 5s'42	105¼	105½	105½
3	Denmark 5½s'55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10	Fiat 7s'46	100	100	100
2	Ger Gov 5½s'65	23½	23½	23½
1	Ger Govt 7s'49	30¾	30¾	30¾
5	GtConEIPJap½s'50	55	55	55
3	Int Pub Util 7s'52	57½	57½	57½
7	Italy 7s 1951	72	72	72
3	Japan 5½s'65	50½	50½	50½
4	Milan City 6½s 52	56¾	56¾	56¾
1	N South Wales 5s 57	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	N Sou Wales 5s 58	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Norway 4s 63	103¼	103⅜	103⅜
2	Orient Dev 6s 53	50	50	50
10	Orient Dev 5½s 58	44½	44½	44½
5	Poland 6s 40	45	45	45
1	Prussia 6½s 51	20	20	20
1	Rio Janeiro 8s '36	15½	15½	15½
3	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	23	24½	24½
15	Serbs Cts St 7s '62	22	22	22
4	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	49¾	49½	49½
1	Westph UnElP 6s '53	23	23	23

Total Today 2,267,000; Previous Day 4,289,450; Week Ago 6,485,450; Year Ago 5,547,700; Two Years Ago 13,454,000. Jan. 1 to Date 1,165,493,480; Year Ago 2,015,046,775; Two Years Ago 2,313,894,000.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked	Prev.
30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Market

	Today	Prev.
Short bills	⅞	⅞
3 mos bills	⅞@⅝	⅞@⅝
Bar gold	143s 3½d	142s 11d
Bar silver	19¼d	19⅝d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buchurest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	8
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates
By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 31

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.		Parity
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.86		$8.2397
Cables	4.85¾	4.86⅛		8.2397
France—franc	.0272½	.0272½		.0279
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1688		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2279	.2282		‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4009		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5440	.5441		‡
Sweden—krona	.2503	.2509		.4537
Norway—krone	.2439	.2445		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2167	.2172		.4537
Spain—pesetа	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090		.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†		.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0345½	.0345½		.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0215¾	.0215¾		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886½	.1886½		.1899
Port'g'l—escudo	.0445	.0445		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074½	.0074½		.0191
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½		.0298
	South America			
Argentina—pesoł	.2565	.2565		.7187
Brazil—milreisł	.0590	.0590		.3020
Chile—pesoł	.0350	.0350		.3060
Peru—sol	.2125	.2137½		.4740
Uruguay—pesoł	.4250	.4225		1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2834	.2838		.8440
India—rupee	.3610	.3621		.6180
Java—florin	.5453	.5453		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3047		*
Shanghai—dol	.1737½	.1737½		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5825	.5855		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9994	.9987½	1.6931	
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020x	.2025x		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 29 was: Receipts, $14,156,360.68; expenditures, $26,629,430.06; net balance, $2,226,374,202.29, including $1,628,713,612.80 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $27,495,526.74. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $765,524,164.22; expenditures, $1,415,289,141.99, including $434,879,914.80 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $629,734,997.77; gross debt, $37,537,584,883.30, an increase of $4,207,428.53 above the previous day; gold assets, $13,103,402,749.60.

Raw Wool Mart Is Marking Time; Prices Are Steady

Weekly Wool Review

While raw wool is moving in volume to mills, topmakers and spinners, and imported wools are being withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, the market itself is marking time as if awaiting another spurt in demand to release more new business.

Prices Are Steady

Prices in the Boston market are holding steady as compared with a week ago, with a little trading to fill in lots being used to complete orders for the various goods. Fine territory wools, in original bags, are offered around 62 to 65 cents a pound, scoured, for the French combing lengths. Country packed lots of mixed three eighths and quarter-blood bright fleeces, are offered around 28 to 29c in the grease, delivered east, through the Boston wool houses.

The opening sale of the new season in the primary Australian market, held at Sydney, showed prices to be a bit lower than at the colse of last season, according to word received by Boston wool men.

Prices at the Australian sale on Monday were considered in Boston to be above import parity. Imports are increasing and some well posted men say that the movement is likely to improve substantially as the season advances.

Improvement Seen

Most factors look for betterment after the Labor Day holiday, partly because business normally improves for the fall and partly because purchasing power is expected to be greater due to the sp

Control of Store 'Protectors' Sought in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—An appeal by Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, for a law to enable his Department to proceed against the so-called store "protection" racket was placed before the City Council here today. Mr. Valentine said that police has been frustrated for years in dealing with terrorism by "crooked" night patrol systems because their victims feared to testify, but found himself helpless so long as he was deprived of authority to license, investigate, photograph and fingerprint "everyone in the business of burglary protection."

The Commissioner's appeal to the City Council followed a report by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, to Mayor La Guardia early this week in which he charged that night patrol and store protection concerns practice what is tantamount to a racket and urged remedial legislation. Mr. Herlands said that 78 per cent of the storekeepers he questioned subscribed to "protection" only because they feared physical harm and property damage from their "protectors" if they refused.

"Ever since January, 1934, we have been endeavoring to obtain legislation from the Board of Aldermen and subsequently the City Council giving the Police Commissioner supervision over these systems by licensing not only the operators but the individual employees as well," Mr. Valentine said. "Of course, the licensing would mean fingerprinting, photographs, and a thorough investigation of their background and records.

"If the Police Commissioner obtained the supervisory and disciplinary authority requested, the Department would soon remove from this field the dishonest members furnishing the so-called service and leave only reputable organizations and individuals in the field."

The Commissioner listed among the reputable concerns and individuals the Holmes Electric Protective Company and the American District Telegraph Company, adding that these and 'others of similar standing were giving honest service to their subscribers and were helpful to the Police Department.

"On the other hand," he continued, "many of the racketeering and disreputable organizations are either sabotaging the stores of those who refuse to subscribe by breaking windows or destroying property, or actually committing burglaries in these premises when the patrolman on post was absent from that particular area.

"It is because of the knowledge of these conditions in the five Boroughs of the City that we deem it essential that only persons of good character be engaged in this type of work and that the licensing authority and responsibility be vested with the Police Commissioner."

Ex-Tammany Chief Names Hines in Police Shifts

(Continued from Page 1)

any request for a transfer, unless it was to convenience some officer, who lieved, perhaps, in the Bronx and wanted his beat moved from downtown so he could pass more time with his wife and children.

The motion was argued after the jury had been excused and the intensity of Mr. Stryker's manner showed how vital he deemed the erasure of this testimony to the welfare of his client's case.

Justice Ferdinand Pecora listened to everything Mr. Stryker had to say and at the end of his plea denied the motion.

Judge Explains Ruling

There may have been contradictions and ambiguities in Mr. Curry's testimony, Justice Pecora stated, but he stressed that whether the one-time Tammany leader had known the purpose of the requests for transfers or not, he had admitted he had granted every one that had been made by a district leader.

The defense counsel stressed the remoteness of the transfers from the time when the police officers raided the policy banks and the time that the transfers were actually made. Justice Pecora, showing the rare memory he has for testimony, said he was greatly swayed against the argument of "remoteness" as a result of the testimony of George Weinberg, Schultz lieutenant, who had testified that he talked with Mr. Hines until October of 1933—a matter of months—in an effort to effect these transfers. It was the implication of the Justice that this might have brought the relationship between Mr. Hines and the transfers very close to the time that the transfers were actually made.

Mr. Curry's testimony confirmed the prevalent view that Mr. Hines is the most powerful single figure in historic Tammany Hall and that conviction of the defendant in this trial will virtually catapault the crumbling empire of the Tiger to final ruin.

It was an ironic drama enacted in the closing minutes of court yesterday. Mr. Hines, who had appeared wearied by the unspectacular but vital testimony and by long legal skirmishes, suddenly sat tense as he was confronted with the Tammany leader who, in 1929, he had helped elect after the overthrow of Chief George W. Olvany. An old friend and beneficiary striking a major blow at his benefactor—was that the truth of this scene? Probably not. If Mr. Hines elevated Mr. Curry to the chieftainship of the Tammany tribe, he probably tilted the toboggan slide which Mr. Curry slid down to relative political obscurity, so there was slight occasion for sentiment in yesterday's drama.

State Builds Up Case

With this testimony Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County, pressed the circumference of a certain ring of evidence almost together. One gap remained, but here is how the rim had been slowly closed.

First, there was the testimony of George Weinberg last week who swore he had gone to Mr. Hines and protested against certain members of the Chief Inspector's plain-clothes division who had been raiding policy banks and asked the Tammany leader to take care of it.

Second, there was the parade nearly all day yesterday of stalwart policemen—Patrolman Raymond R. Stilley, Detective James Canavan, Sergeant Thomas W. Gray and Patrolman Edward J. McCarthy—who testified that they had conducted raids on the chief policy bankers in the Dutch Schultz combine and had subsequently been demoted.

Each of these officers testified that he had been demoted, four of them by order of the Commissioner of Police, who at that time—1933—was James S. Bolan. Patrolman McCarthy was reluctantly demoted by Police Capt. William P. Bennett, upon receiving an order from Commissioner Bolan to drop five men, Mr. Bennett testified in a brief period on the stand.

The officers testified yesterday that before their transfers and demotions, they were met many times by J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, Schultz lawyer, and "Lulu" Rosencrantz, Schultz henchman, and taunted with the warning that they were going "to get theirs."

Mr. Hines had been connected with the demotion of the police directly only by the testimony of Weinberg. The policemen could relate that gangsters in the Schultz mob claimed to have enough influence to "get them" and that subsequently they "got theirs." But this is circumstantial standing alone, even though it corroborates closely the testimony of Weinberg. Policemen are not told why they are demoted, and, if they were, they might not be able to testify as to the reasons. No one walked up to any one of these officers and said:

"You are being demoted because you arrested some of the Schultz mob and Jimmy Hines didn't like it."

Mr. Curry was called by telephone. He furnished another section of Mr. Dewey's building blocks. He testified that Mr. Hines had asked for the transfer of policemen. Thus the defendant was linked with the transfers from the official end, although the motives and reasons for asking for these transfers and demotions were not supplied by Mr. Curry. Those remain to be inferred, apparently, from the testimony of those who received the demotions or those allegedly demanded them.

Tells of Hines Visit

J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, disbarred lawyer who took over the disintegrating policy numbers empire after "Dutch" Schultz was murdered, began his crucial testimony today and swore that from October, 1932, to the end of 1933 he had dined and met socially three or four times a week with Mr. Hines.

Davis, the young "mouthpiece" for Dutch Schultz, who went to law school nights while working days in a bank and fell in with Martin Weintraub, who handled policy cases, testified not only to meeting Hines in connection with the policy business, but of meetings with him prior to any discussion of policy.

Davis turned State's evidence after the other Schultz lieutenants, George Weinberg and Harry Schoenhaus, had agreed to testify for the people, and his testimony is regarded as a major witness, for he was in the inner councils of the Schultz mob and if Schultz bought protection, he would know.

Mr. Dewey wrested from Davis at the outset admission that he had perjured himself many times.

"Have you ever told the truth when you were questioned by a public official?" Mr. Dewey asked.

Davis, whose reactions were more pronounced than those of any other witness so far, smiled slightly and replied:

"Sometimes."

Tells of Introduction

Davis said he was introduced to Mr. Hines first through Schultz in the fall of 1932, although he had met him casually in the summer. This meeting, Davis said, occurred in an automobile after Mr. Hines had been picked up near Sixth Avenue near Eighth or Ninth Street. Then came the hint that Mr. Hines may have had some interest with the Schultz mob other than the policy racket, for Davis testified that some matters that did not relate to policy were discussed at this and a series of subsequent meetings.

Justice Pecora refused to permit Davis to tell what this other business was, so it remained in doubt.

One of these fall meetings took place, Davis testified, at Mr. Hines' home at 444 Central Park West, and there was still no discussion, according to the young "mouthpiece" of the policy game.

From October, 1932, to the end of 1933, there began a series of regular meetings, as frequent as four times a week, when, according to Davis, he and Mr. Hines were "all over town—at restaurants, night clubs, race tracks and prize fights."

"Pay-Offs" Described

Davis testified that at these meetings he often gave Mr. Hines money, as a rule on instructions from Schultz, who, according to Davis, had said Mr. Hines might be of great use to him and the business.

The regular "pay-off" deliveries Weinberg testified had sometimes been made by Davis were admitted by the witness, who said that he made these payments on 15 or 20 occasions, sometimes at Mr. Hines' home, sometimes in a motorcar while riding with the defendant, and occasionally at the office of Joseph Shalleck, one of the defense lawyers.

Davis testified that these payments were about three weeks apart and that they went as high as $1,000 a week, the amount that Weinberg had testified Schultz authorized him to pay to Mr. Hines. Davis said he always got the money back from Weinberg with one highly significant exception.

This exception was the occasion in the fall of 1932 when Leo Rosenthal, who has been labeled the right-hand man of Mr. Hines, said the Tammany politician needed money and Davis allegedly gave him $2,000. The disbarred lawyer related that he had been able to get only $1,000 of this amount back from Weinberg, the other $1,000 had come out of his own pocket, he said.

His story squared exactly with that told by Weinberg when he was on the stand last week. Davis also testified to visiting Hines at his home with Schultz.

Community Pasture Program Widened In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Extension of the community pasture plan of the Federal Government's Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration is being undertaken this year. With 16 of these pastures already in operation and accounted a success, the plan is to set aside from 25 to 30 more.

The community pasture is land set aside for use as a co-operative pasturage for farmers and livestock raisers. The land is deemed unfit for the cultivation of grain.

The year's entire program will be confined to pastures in the Province of Saskatchewan. Manitoba is considered as being not in need of them, while in Alberta no agreement has been effected between Provincial and Federal authorities.

Scores of miles of fencing and thousands of fence posts will be required for the enclosing of these pastures. Undertaken as an experiment, the Administration has bought 90,000 poplar posts from northern Saskatchewan timber firms. These will be treated with chemicals to prevent rot. Hitherto, the posts have been imported from the Province of British Columbia.

North Carolina Votes For Building Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The special session of the North Carolina Legislature, called by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey to vote on bills enabling the State to enter a building program calling for expenditure of $8,240,510, including PWA grants, was able to adjourn within 109 hours after it convened. This was made possible by the introduction and passage of a resolution holding the session to consideration of matters for which it was called.

The program will include a Department of Justic Building, to be erected in Raleigh, at a cost of more than $600,000, and new buildings and additions to many already in use at the State's institutions for higher learning and its charitable and correctional institutions.

Provision was made for a $75,000 exhibit at the World's Fair at New York.

Atlanta Gets Street Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A street improvement project under the auspices of WPA in Atlanta, to cost $501,000, has been approved for operation around Sept. 6, according to an announcement made by city officials. The project will put 600 laborers to work grading and improving 45 miles of streets in the city, mostly in residential sections.

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4 Face Charges Of Irregularities In Realty Bureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Four employees of the New York City Bureau of Real Estate are under charges today involving alleged irregularities following a three-month investigation of the affairs of the Bureau by William b. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigations, and Lee Thompson Smith, Director of the Bureau. They are William L. Lange of the Bronx; Jerome L. Haney and Charles E. Tracy, both of Brooklyn, and Denis J. Quinn of Manhattan. All are civil service employees.

Mr. Herlands said Mr. Lange had failed to explain an income which permitted him and members of his family to deposit more than $192,000 in commercial and savings bank accounts from 1931 to 1938. His salary, Mr. Herlands said, ranged from $2,000 to $2,400 during this period, but that he and members of his family had been able to buy 63 mortgages, mortgage certificates, and deeds totaling $67,000 in the last seven years.

"Mr. Lange failed to explain this income and these bank accounts," Mr. Herlands added. "His mother, Josephine T. Lange, claimed that she had a tin box in which she had accumulated from $20,000 to $25,000."

Mr. Haney was charged with having failed to try to collect arrears on City properties returned to private individuals or to institute dispossessed proceedings for the City.

Mr. Tracy was charged with prolonged absence from the Division of Leasing in the Bureau, of which he has been in charge for 10 years. He was absent from his office for 62 days in 1935, Mr. Herlands said, 71 days in 1936, and 61 days in 1937. He also is charged with having failed to assign work to Mr. Quinn, who, according to Mr. Herlands, "apparently has not done work for the last few years."

Mr. Smith, Director of the Bureau, an appointee of Mayor La Guardia, was foreman of the "run-away grand jury" which started the insurgent investigation of vice and policy gambling here that led to the appointment of Thomas E. Dewey as special rackets prosecutor.

When he took office, Mr. Smith found the records of the Bureau in a "confused states" and began an immediate investigation.

The inquiry into the affairs of the Bureau will continue, it was announced today.

$40,000 Paid Ousted Workers

NEW YORK (AP)—Presentation of a $40,000 check by the Todd Shipbuilding Company to 220 discharged employees, as part of an agreement by the company and two subsidiaries with the CIO's Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, was announced by Mrs. Elinore Herrick, Regional Labor Board Director.

Mrs. Herrick said the cash settlement was the largest in the history of the Labor Board anywhere in the United States.

"Both the Union and the company have been extremely cooperative in the negotiations," she added. "Both sides seem to be satisfied."

Subsidiary firms are the Robins Drydock and Repair Company of Brooklyn and Tietjen & Lang of Hoboken, N. J.

The agreement provides for the reinstatement of 220 employees of the three companies discharged after a strike which began June 12 1937. The $40,000 represents back wages and loss of time for those employees. The money will be distributed by the Labor Board in cooperation with the Union.

The agreement also stipulates there shall be a regular class of employees who, because of their skill and length of service, shall have first call on available work up to 40 hours a week and that other employees shall receive the remaining opportunities of work.

John Green, President of the Union, appeared at Labor Board offices to sign the contract with officials representing the three companies concerned.

Argentina Prepares For Grain Storage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A sum of just under 20,000,000 pesos has been authorized through the Agricultural Ministry for the construction and installation of grain elevators, a chain of which are being built with a total capacity of 645,000 tons and at a total cost of 65,000,000 pesos.

The special department dealing with construction has already made contracts to a value of 35,000,000 pesos, and nearly half this amount has been invested in materials for installation.

The whole plan includes the provision of 100 portable cranes for bulk loading at railway stations, but the actual chain refers to the construction of bigger deposits, each with a capacity of 5,000 tons, at the terminii where there is a greater movement than 25,000 tons. The plans take existing equipment into consideration.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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who is interested in providing a future for herself with better than average income, we offer an unusual opportunity. Our work requires one who can deal with young mothers through our Educational Sales Division. Special contacts are established and special training is given to prepare one. If you are between 28-45, have poise, stamina, and a willingness to work hard, this may be the right work for you. Commissions and bonuses will bring earnings at once of $25 to $30 a week and will soon increase to $40 to $60 a week. This is a place for a refined, intelligent woman who really wants to establish herself. Write Miss Gillett, who will gladly discuss every detail with you with a view of determining whether this is the right work for you.
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YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats, made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former saleswomen, nurses, dressmakers, Christian Science Monitor readers, are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 9135 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

DIGNIFIED spare time extra money plan; commission; show beautiful lingerie to your friends; get yours wholesale; free catalogue. FRENCH FASHIONS, 334 S. Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Display man and show card writer with twelve years' experience buying men's furnishings and hats, desires position. TODD, 1719 28th Street.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS. — Complete listings of apartments and single homes for rent and for sale. Crawford, Bel. 4300, Mid. 5868-J, eves.

BOSTON, COMMONWEALTH AVE., Downtown—3-room suite, kitchenette, tile bath, separate lavatory; reception hall. Tel. Lib. 1992.

BOSTON—Light, airy, well-located, 7-room apt.; with good income; complete furnishings for sale; very reasonable. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St.

322 Commonwealth Avenue
Back Bay
Newly remodelled 1-room kitchenette and bath apartments, including gas and electricity; fireplaces; 2 closets; overlooking the Mall.
DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN
Realtors
5 Arlington St., Boston COM. 4430

KINROSS APARTMENTS
Kinross—Sutherland—Lanark Rds.
BRIGHTON
Featuring pleasant 3-4-5-6 room apartments, tastefully decorated; gas refrigeration; surrounding a beautiful garden; exceptional tenancy. Rentals (depending on size and location) $48 commencing at .....
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132 Sutherland Road ASP. 5872
MANAGEMENT OF
Street and Co., Inc.
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1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, 2 and 3 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $33 to $60.
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St., Boston COM. 5500

MIDDLESEX CIRCLE
CHESTNUT HILLS
122 Middlesex Rd.—As exclusive as ever; sunny, large suite, with porches; facing south; only 3 available; near Chestnut Hills Station and Longwood Cricket Club. Kindly see immediately owner-management. LON. 5411.

BACK BAY FENWAY RIVERWAY Modern suites, 1 to 6 rooms, $35-$75 p. p. Furnished and Unfurnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN. 1839. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3313.

BALTIMORE, MD., 3618 Gwynn Oak Ave.—4 rooms, bath, reception hall, back porch, private entrances, oil heat, refrigeration.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Homelike apartments in a dignified building; fireplaces; 3 to 6 rooms; $60 to $120; 2½ minute walk to Christian Science church and subway; Forest Arms Apartments, 1 Ascan Ave. Bou. 8-10461.

The House of Homes
For those who desire dignity of atmosphere, and a trained, courteous service staff. 1-3 rooms—club apartments, switchboard service—adjacent parking. On the Fenway and only 5 minutes' walk from the Christian Science church.
THE FENMORE
84 CHARLESGATE EAST, BOSTON

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1032. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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WELLSBORO, PA., R. D. #5—Quiet meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms; near Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon; $12; booklets. Beulah Fuller.

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PEDIGREED Boston Terrier puppies; would make fine pets for children or adults. M. A. BRADY, 1985 Washington St., West Newton.

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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
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Efficient office and technical help
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FOR SALE OR RENT

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS., section—Modern, beautifully furnished 11-room stucco house, with large billiard room; could be used for studio or play room; 3 baths; double garage; located between Boston College and Lake Street. Center Newton 1303.

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FURNITURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rugs, beautiful modern and antique suites and odd pieces; sofa, drop-leaf table, secretary, spool beds, Persian rugs; real bargains. MISS DAWES, 3219 Wisconsin Ave., Emerson 1949.

Local Classified

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AUGUST SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and of upsets from better manufacturers. Simmons Mattress; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salerooms, 239 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

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Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Stre., Boston. HAN. 5071.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework, cook, white; assist with baby; care in small house. 48 Whittier Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 2814.

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ATTRACTIVE home, large verandas, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 8929.

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A RARE VALUE
Most desirable water-front home on the North Shore; English colonial design, brick construction; perfect in condition, convenience and fitting; eight rooms, two baths, oil heat, garage; within 25 minutes from State House; must be seen to be appreciated; priced low for quick sale.
ELLIOT and WHITTIER
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12 ROOMS barn; 3 acres land; formerly tourist home; located 12 miles east of Greenfield, Route 2. Ethel Farley, Farley, Mass.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Madison 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel Nevins 8-3600.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harrison Ave., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 468 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1313.

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WESTBROOK FARM—A restful home for paying guests. Westbrook Farm, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

QUIET home of culture for Christian Scientists; THE BONNIE WEE COTTAGE, Alfred, Me.

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SATISFACTORY RATES
Preferred Risks Only
GEORGE A. GILES & SON
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FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1300.
836 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 0233

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RIDING instructor, with stable fine horses, equipment, will locate school, colleges, club; 23 years' experience; references, P. C. DAVIES, Stanwich Road, Greenwich, Conn. Stamford 4-3854.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 4-A Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Chevy Chase—For young business women, three double rooms, two baths; board; porches, lawn, garage; near bus. Wisconsin 5447.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at Hotel Troy; homelike, quiet; near church and beach; $1 daily, up; free bathing. 1810 Pacific Ave.

BELMONT, MASS., 127 Gilbert Rd.—Desirable rooms for adults, business women or gentlemen preferred; conveniently located. Belmont 1479-M.

BOSTON, 78 Gainsboro St.—Airy, home-like rooms in private family; near church; free parking. Miss E. Robinson, KEN. 6317.

BOSTON—Spacious, light studio chamber; semi-professional bldg.; desirable single or double rooms, fireplaces, showers, elevator. COM. 0104.

BOSTON, 94 Huntington Ave. — Attractive rooms overlooking The Mother Church park; transient or permanent. COM. 9409. M. Peakes.

BOSTON—Nice rooms, transient or permanent guests; near The Mother Church; near park. Suite 6, 78 Westland Ave. Mrs. Manton.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Furnished rooms with private bath, and an apartment; porch and garage. Longwood 8807.

BROOKLINE — Comfortable, well furnished rooms; single house; 4 baths, continuous hot water; parking; near cars and restaurants. Lon. 0686.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Permanent or transients; 1 or 2 rooms in private home; housekeeping optional; parking. 238 Walnut St. LON. 5018.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 26 Webster St.—Attractive sitting rooms, fireplace, near bath; excellent location, business people. Asp. 8148.

CARMEL, N. Y.—3 rooms for week-end guests; near Gypsy Trail Country Club. Mrs. Lorenz. Both.

N. Y. C., 208 E. 53rd (Apt. 1 rear)—Double room; suitable for two; also single room; all sunny, airy; convenient; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 207 Riverside Drive (92nd St.), Apt. 6E—Comfortable outside single and double rms., kitchen privileges; elevator; convenient transportation. RI. 9-1143.

N. Y. C., 337 Central Park West (Apt. 112)—Gentleman, quiet, privacy, conveniences; breakfast optional; homelike; adult family.

N. Y. C.—Two outside sunny rooms, one $7.50; $8 for bay window room with view of Hudson. EVEREST, 611 W. 111 St., Apt. 3S. Tel. MO. 2-8673.

UPPER DARBY, PA. — Double and single room; also garage in private family. 229 Maypole Rd. Boulevard 1697-J.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I AM an American, educated, refined, experienced housekeeper and homemaker, excellent cook. Is there an adult household where such person would be member of family and receive fair salary for making home comfortable? Institutional experience. Box A-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PART time services available to small firms; executive bookkeeper; 15 years' experience all phases office management; accounting, balance sheet, financial statements, collections, taxes. Write Box F-42, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED American, 38, desires position as companion, managing housekeeper, or food supervisor; will travel. Box 417, Hyannis, Mass.

TEMPORARY-Permanent; expert Stenographer; technically trained experienced young woman; capable correspondent. 108 West 43rd Street, N. Y. C. (Room 520).

WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper, small hotel; will go anywhere, but prefer New England. F. T., 800 Fair Oaks, Oak Park, Ill.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 8Sc weekly. ROBERT LALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Columbus 5-9739.

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EST.—P. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., etc. Tel. Somerset 0878-0634-W. 17 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 119 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Robt. S. Rose Co., Dorchester, Mass. Gen. 7800

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GRAMMERCY DRESS SHOP
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Fall Models Now Being Shown
South Carolina at Pacific Avenue
Phone 4-7341 Atlantic City, N. J.

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BRUEN REALTY COMPANY
25 Washington Pl. Tel. OR. 3-3101

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When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
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HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

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RUTHERFORD

FINE FAL

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Pet Theory

Here's a story that should interest Hollywood and the many millions of movie fans.

A group of London natural scientists recently took two chimpanzees to the talkies, to find out whether they were interested. The films shown were mostly ones in which animals played leading roles, although (don't ask us why) the program also included an "educational" of book production. This proved very interesting to the research workers.

Peter and Jackie, the two chimps, paid little attention to the famous authors who spoke from the silver screen, although the Times reported that "Miss Rebecca West seemed to command their attention to a considerably greater degree than Mr. Somerset Maugham, while at the sight of the Secretary of the Zoological Society on the screen, after evincing some interest at the start, they were prompted to indulge in a vigorous bout of scratching." Animal screen stars received rather more applause.

Afterwards the program was played through without sound and

"What are we doing here?"

was received quite coldly. Which may or may not prove something. At least the chimps neither stamped and whistled, nor demanded their money back. On the whole, however, the experiment was successful only in proving that chimps are not to be considered cinema fans.

Which relieves Hollywood of the responsibility of producing films to appeal to monkeys.

* * *

Tradition

From monkeys to "monkey suits" might be the title of this little paragraph.

Three young Englishmen have set sail from the lovely Devonshire harbor of Falmouth in a 40-foot ketch to circumnavigate the globe. For their adventurous cruise, which is to include rounding the Horn, the voyagers have taken:

One spear each.
Two pairs of flannel trousers, one fisherman's jersey, one reefer jacket, one pair of white flannels, and
ONE DINNER JACKET!

* * *

More Adventure

Two other adventurous travelers are Lieut. Commander Douglas Dixon and his wife, who have broken into the news by sailing in a 13-ton cutter to Lapland and back.

Lieutenant Commander Dixon and Mrs. Dixon stayed for four months in a Lapp settlement, and enjoyed the peace and quiet so much they intend to return to Lapland as soon as possible.

Mrs. Dixon notes that the Lapps have no domestic servant problem. Every tent has its maidservant. Reindeer being the only form of wealth, she is paid three reindeer a year. When she has saved up enough, which is quite soon because a reindeer is much more difficult to spend than a dollar, she marries, sets up house, and gives another girl a chance to collect reindeer.

J. A. M.

Jest a Minute

"The Sandman's coming, eh? Well, tell him I don't want any!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Sunset colors and their meanings:

X QJXZ, ABCDJEFQ GHFGDI, BJ X GHFGDI EF CKELK IKD GMZ EG QJDDF BJ ZDAABCEGK QJDDF, EFNELXIDG JXEF. X JDN GHFJEGD, CEIK LABHNG ABCDJEFQ EF IKD OBJFEFQ. XAGB EFNELXIDG JXEF.

Use 'Em Again

Here are more from WPK. As usual, the letters in the words on the left are to be used as many times as necessary to form words as defined. The figure after the definition indicates the number of letters in the word:

CONE RIMS—(one in charge, 12) =
OUT SIN—(something established, 11) =
GAY MINT—(nobility of character, 11) =

Letter Juggling

And here's another from an Ocean Park, Maine, reader. Try forming at least 4 six-letter words from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

E L S T U R

What Are the Dimensions?

The area of a given rectangle is 36 square yards. Its length exceeds its width by 15 feet. What are the dimensions?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms, today:

1	smart	alone	
2	absolute	cloudy	
3	excellent	brisk	1
4	wise	concrete	
5	adjacent	unhandy	
6	solitary	sticking	
7	strong	advisable	
8	coherent	contiguous	
9	clumsy	good	
10	filmy	powerful	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

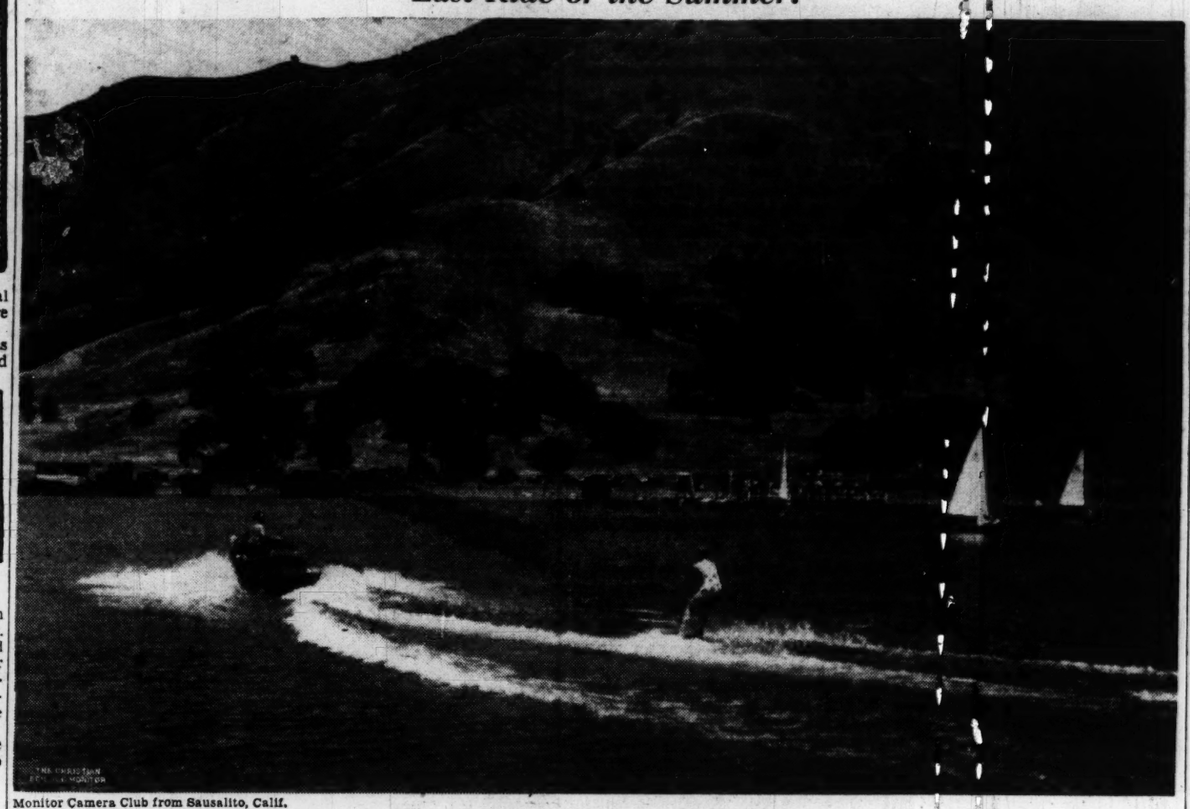
It Takes So Little

It takes so little to make us sad,
Just a slighting word or a doubting sneer,
Just a scornful smile on some lips held dear;
And our footsteps lag, though the goal seemed near,
And we lose the courage and the hope we had—
So little it takes to make us sad.

It takes so little to make us glad,
Just the cheering clasp of a friendly hand,
Just a word from one who can understand;
And we finish the task we long had planned,
And lose the doubt and the fear we had—
So little it takes to make us glad.

—Ida Goldsmith Morris, in the Drum Major.

Last Ride of the Summer!



Monitor Camera Club from Sausalito, Calif.

Aquaplaning on Clear Lake, Calif.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Mitt Mops

A woman who needed to provide an income for herself and another has been successful in finding sales for the useful little mitt mops which she makes of thick overlapping layers of lintless cotton fringe—a pocket or mitt is provided into which to slip the hand.

These practical mitt mops do a good job of cleaning furniture or automobiles, and she sells them for 50 cents each.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Kodak Salesman: Advertising is about like cleaning a walk; it can't be done once for the season.

Detroit News: "Is it not hot enough for you?" can become pretty deadly. But think of Flier Howard Hughes and "It's a small world, eh?"

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Another thing for which the outlook is dark—a freshly laundered white linen suit.

Quotation for Today

PROVIDENCE has at all times been my only dependence, for all other resources seem to have failed us.—WASHINGTON in 1781.

Ruskin's Blessings

John Ruskin, in counting the blessings of his childhood, reckoned these three for first good:

Peace—He had been taught the meaning of peace in thought, act, and word. He had never heard his father's or mother's voice raised in any dispute, nor had he seen a moment's trouble or disorder in any household matter.

Obedience—He obeyed word or lifted finger of his father or mother, as a ship her helm, without an idea of resistance.

Faith—Nothing was ever promised him that was not given, nothing ever threatened him that was not inflicted, and nothing ever told him that was not true.

Praise God for His Beautiful Will

Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him: I will set him on high, because he hath known my name. He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honour him. With long life will I satisfy him, and shew him my salvation (Ps. 91:14-16).

Count the number of "will's" in this beautiful passage.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature, directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Vocational Cakes

Give each player a pencil and a sheet of paper on which the following persons are listed: (1) a British banker; (2) a sculptor; (3) a tennis champion; (4) a miner; (5) a pomologist; (6) a West Indian diver; (7) a confectioner; (8) a farmer; (9) an industrious baby; (10) a dairy proprietor.

Allow the players 10 minutes to write opposite each of these persons the name of a well-known cake which they think would be suitable for his calling. The player who has the most nearly correct list at the end of the period is the winner.

The cakes are, in order, pound, marble, cup, gold, fruit, sponge, chocolate, hoe-cake, pattycake, cream cake.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Cause and Effect

Nature is but a name for an effect whose cause is God.—Cowper.

In Lighter Vein

Didn't Wish to Miss Anything

His roommate had gone to the movies, so the college freshman left this note:

"If I'm studying when you get back, wake me up!"—Atlanta Two Bells.

Somesense Rhymes

Footprints on the sands of time
Grow dim and tend to disappear;
Fingerprints, however, climb
To archives where they persevere.

Quiet Him

A scrap iron merchant was trundling his barrow along a narrow road. Behind him the impatient driver of a motor car was hooting for room to pass.

The scrap merchant set his barrow down in the middle of the road, turned round, and made a speculative survey of the car.

"Orl right, guv'nor," he said. "I'll call round for that tomorrow. I'm full up now." — People's Journal (Dundee).

"Um-mm-mm"

Let cooks sing in praise of hot-weather dishes,
Of salads that look like a dream;
But it's never too warm for tart apple pie,
And never too cold for ice cream.

They may talk as they please of crêpes and glacés,
But no matter how they may try,
They never can beat as a regular treat,
Ice cream on a warm apple pie.

—L. G. G.

Daily Anecdote

Lucy Larcom's Courage

Lucy Larcom was one of the first women poets of importance in New England, one loving the mountains as much as Celia Thaxter loved the sea.

She was a self-made woman. When a mill hand in Lowell, Massachusetts, she started among the mill girls a little paper. Whittier saw her poetry and wrote her, and his appreciative words gave her great encouragement. Later the two formed a reverent friendship.

Not being allowed to read books in the mill, Lucy pasted on her window sill newspaper scraps of favorite poems, and these she quickly memorized. Finally she had the opportunity to attend school, and after she was graduated, she taught for eight years in a seminary. Later she was editor of Our Young Folks.

She enriched her period with several volumes of poetry, and also wrote numerous hymns.

Back on the Pay Roll

"Did that star football player graduate last year?"

"No, he renewed his contract for another year."

Tsk! Tsk!

In his announcement one Sunday morning the vicar regretted that money was not coming in quickly enough—but he was no pessimist.

"We have tried," he said, "to raise the necessary money in the usual manner. We have tried honestly. Now we are going to see what a bazaar can do."—Tit-Bits.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Wrens and CCC Boys

Beaumont, Texas

The CCC construction crew was about to plaster up the last wall of the new barbecue building, when a certain Mr. Wren started raising considerable objection. The youths shooed the excited bird away and peered down into the hole in the wall. Sure enough, sitting there demurely, but determinedly, was a bright-eyed little lady wren. She had no intention of moving. Papa looked on from a tree limb and twittered encouragement.

With acres of wooded park, why did they have to choose a hollow tile in the unfinished barbecue building? Lieut. Henry Anastasas, National Park Service superintendent, wondered if the blessed event of a couple of wrens was to stand in the way of the New Deal? He went into a conference with the other camp officers. The CCC boys stood around in silence. Then came the curt order, "Leave them alone, boys."

Meanwhile life went on at the CCC camp—but not close enough to the wren apartment to cause them any anxiety. Orders from National Park Service headquarters saw to that. After writing to his superiors with regard to the wren problem in Tyrrell Park, Lieut. Anastasas received a prompt reply:

Re: the Wren Problem:

Take all precautions to care for wrens until young are able to fly. Suspend all operations. Save the wrens.

So the CCC construction crew labored constructively in other parts of the lovely wooded park, although the wrens had to get used to heads being poked into their domicile every day. Apologetic the heads were. "Just wanted to see how you folks were getting along," they mumbled.

Just two weeks after the discovery, one of the boys raced to Lieut. Anastasas, saying, "They're here! Five of the cutest ugliest little fellows."

Ten days more, then the grateful family moved out, and the barbecue building at Tyrrell Park was finished.

I Am Your Radio

I AM the essence of the twentieth century. Although I am still an infant, I have traversed almost the distance from a luxury to a necessity . . .

I girdle the globe in the bat of an eyelash. I flash from the great towers of the transmitting station to a train in its hurried flight in less time than it takes for the wheels of the train to revolve once. Though I am studied by many, yet none know my very heart; though I am on everyone's tongue, yet I remain a mystery . . .

I am your news source. I bring to you the happenings of the world in one hundredth the time required for ponderous news presses to stamp out their words. I bring you news as you like to hear it—from the lips of a speaker . . .

I am your messenger boy; I flash your words to your friends through space instead of over weak, unsightly wires. Neither storm nor flood can tear down my lines of communication, and in times of emergency or distress my great voice can be heard from afar calling for assistance . . .

My voice is powerful and carrying, and I unite the nations of the world by spanning the seas between them as easily as I am spanning the distance between you and me now . . .

I am your instructor; I bring you knowledge. My transmitting tubes act as does the print in front of your eyes and transmit the literature and learning of the world to you . . .

I am your entertainer; I bring music, gayety and joy to you. Whether you live in New York City or miles from civilization, I will reach you; and I will bring you many pleasant hours, for I am untiring . . .

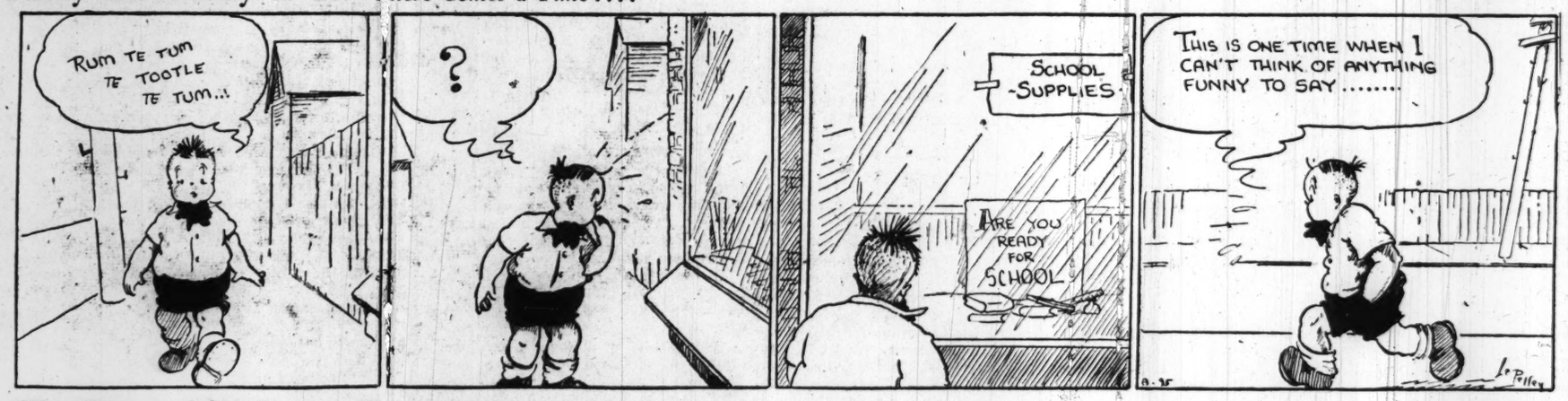
I am your plaything; I am your tool—use me and I will serve you as a willing slave . . .

I am your radio . . .

—*Tom Caswell*, in *Austin* (Texas) *Gossip*.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There Comes a Time . . . .*

By LE PELLEY


RUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE TE TUM...
?
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
ARE YOU READY FOR SCHOOL
THIS IS ONE TIME WHEN I CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING FUNNY TO SAY.....
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*About This Time*

By CARMACK

ARE YOU READY FOR SCHOOL?
Today I heard two little girls singing "Hi-ho! hi-ho! It's back to school we go!"
"Oh my!" I thought. "Do you suppose it's really time for school to start again—?"
So off I dashed to ask the Boss about it—
But one look at him convinced me that it must be true!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pleasant Dreams!*

By THE HAGERS

T
W
"THESE SHORT BERTHS ON THE D.&Q.," I QUACKED, "WERE NEVER MADE FOR YOU."
"NO," TINY SAID, "THEY ARE SO SMALL A BANTAM COULDN'T EVEN SPRAWL."
"SWEET DREAMS!" AND I TURNED OUT MY LIGHT. I HOPE YOU'LL SLEEP STRAIGHT THROUGH THE NIGHT.
"I'LL SLEEP BUT, WADDLES, LET ME STATE YOU'D HARDLY CALL IT SLEEPING STRAIGHT!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A gray, lowering sunset, or a sunset in which the sky is green or yellowish green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering in the morning, also indicates rain.

Use 'Em Again: Commissioner, institution, magnanimity.

Letter Juggling: Ulster, restle, luster, result.

What Are the Dimensions? 4 yards by 9 yards.

Fun With Synonyms: Smart-brisk; absolute-concrete; excellent-good; wise-advisable; adjacent-contiguous; solitary-alone; strong-powerful; coherent-sticking; clumsy-unhandy; filmy-cloudy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Independence—And Dependence

FOR those who are trying to understand what America is thinking today in order to know what America will do tomorrow the California and South Carolina primaries offer an interesting study. The quickest political reaction from both is, of course, that President Roosevelt has sustained a double rebuff. Certainly neither result is such as to encourage presidential intervention.

Whether the "purge" as applied to South Carolina be regarded as an indefensible effort to establish personal control over a "rubber-stamp" Congress or as a legitimate effort to establish a liberal-conservative division on national lines, it has plainly failed. And in California the majority of Democrats rejected both the presidential indorsement of Senator McAdoo and his warning against "short cuts to Utopia or fantastic financial schemes." For the decisive factor in Sheridan Downey's apparent nomination is said to have been his advocacy of the new "Thirty-Dollars-Every-Thursday" pension plan.

Some Americans will rejoice over these results as personal blows to the President. Others will feel they are chiefly important as new proofs that American voters are independent and think for themselves. Others will believe that the electorate was influenced by appeals to prejudice and selfishness. Experienced political observers will say that diverse local factors and factions affected the results and decisive national implications are not plain.

To us the clearest meaning is that of voter independence. This is in many respects very heartening.

A second and contradictory meaning appears in the manifest response of voters to the appeal: "Do you want $30 a week for life? Then vote for it." California has apparently confirmed earlier indications that in a growing number of states pension plans have become decisive political attractions. In Florida, Maine, Texas, and Nebraska primary campaigns showed that these plans influenced results much more than presidential intervention or any new trend toward conservatism. In fact they are anything but conservative and the kind of thinking they represent promises now to be more important politically and economically in the next few years than any other single person or program.

The Tram Passes

THE replacement of tramcars by trolley-buses needing overhead wires, but no rails, is now well advanced in London; and an official of the London Passenger Transport Board declared recently that there would be no tramcars in London in five years' time. The tram not only has its peculiar dangers for other wheeled traffic, and for passengers alighting from, or boarding it, but it is unconscionably noisy. From the first it "did gyre and gimble" in its tracks, "and burbled as it came" as unpleasantly as the Jabberwock, and it has never lost these habits. As a result, London, with its twin belt of "ringing grooves," might well think the rhymer had little to complain of who wrote:

> How shall wretches live like us
> Cincti Bis Motoribus?

The trolley-bus is, however, even quieter than the motorbus; and although it cannot of itself bring back Victorian tranquillity to the streets, it certainly provides nothing less for its passengers. Anyone who doubts this might, by way of comparison go for a rattle in one of the twenty-four horse-drawn cabs that still ply for hire in the city. No doubt a hansom would do the Victorian age greater credit; but, despite the fact that one or two are known to survive, the whereabouts of one is usually the last Mystery of a Hansom Cab.

A Friend Says "Au Revoir"

SEPTEMBER brings cool caresses to Earth's sun-tanned brow. As Summer says her good-bys, her work done and the products of her magic nearly ready for the garner, the fair planet decks herself with brighter ornaments, preparing for the pageant of her coronation, with wreaths of red and gold.

Where blue chicory and white daisies once covered fields, now golden rod and purple ironweed form a royal combination, with Queen Anne's lace for a regal decoration. Crimson berries of Jack-in-the-pulpit and wintergreen brighten the dark woods where only yesterday shy violets and nodding trillium bloomed. Cardinal lobelias and blue gentians replace the less showy blossoms of summer. Pink Joe Pye weed, bright bitter-buttons, gayfeathers, and the magenta candelabra of the sumac bushes gladden the eye of motorist or camper taking leave of summer haunts.

Honeybees work to accumulate winter stores from aster and golden rod. Summer's birds have flown and another two weeks will see practically all migrants in the north temperate zone en route—including vacationists. Beach and mountain resorts now put up their shutters and cottagers trek for the city. It is a comforting reflection that while we regret her going, the glories of autumn do not permit us to dwell for long on summer's quiet leavetaking.

Aiding Aggression

Ends

"SHANGHAI, Aug. 31—The Chinese War Office announced today that fifty Japanese planes had dropped 200 bombs, most of them incendiary, on Kingshan, 100 miles northwest of Hankow, on Monday. About 1,000 Chinese were killed or wounded, and 700 buildings were destroyed." (From a United Press dispatch.)

Means

"We are selling to Japan—whose cause most Americans oppose—enough oil, scrap metal and other materials to enable her to continue her aggression." (George Soule in the August World Affairs pamphlet.)

TVA Inquiry Bogs Down

PEOPLE had a right to expect more than has developed thus far from the much-heralded congressional investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority—not more sensations but more facts. The hearings in Knoxville have dwindled away until there is danger that the limited appropriation voted for the inquiry will be exhausted without significant findings.

The Committee has gone extensively into matters that were already sufficiently before the public and allowed great amounts of time to be consumed over the Berry marble claims on which general opinion was pretty well formed and which are secondary in any event to the main purpose that might have been and might yet be served by the study.

This purpose, as it appears to us, is to give the American people the means of judging whether the so-called "yardstick" of electric power prices furnished by the TVA is a genuine 36-inch one, or whether such subsidies enter into it as to destroy any usefulness as a basis of comparison and to threaten destruction of well-managed privately owned utilities by competition.

There is not, in fact, any conclusive validity to the yardstick argument anyway since operating conditions—waterpower or steam, public or private financing, close to or far from mines, with water or rail transportation and in high or low wage centers—are bound to differ materially between any two localities. But since the yardstick idea is so implanted in political thought, and since comparisons are bound to be made, it is important that the bases of operation be made as nearly equivalent as is possible and that the public be advised what allowances are to be made in arriving at even a rough parallel.

For instance, is the long-discussed allocation of dam and reservoir costs as between flood control, navigation and power fairly made? How much of the wide difference in interest rates as between Government bonds and utility company bonds does the TVA deserve to be allowed in counting its costs of power production? Does the TVA pay the full equivalent of taxes that private property owners would pay? Is its enjoyment of the franking privilege on mail and of Government rates on freight a substantial factor in operating expenses?

These are items into which the accounting and engineering staffs of the Committee may well be digging behind the scenes of the formal hearings. It is to be hoped that they are doing so and that useful information along these lines will be brought out in the final report.

Divert Boston's Gas Tax?

THERE is more than at first meets the eye in the united appeal of Mayor Tobin, Councilman Henry L. Shattuck and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau that the city's share of diverted state gas tax money be reserved to cushion next year's tax rate. The implication is very plain that the city's fiscal position is improving very slowly, if at all, and that a still higher tax rate is likely for 1939. Councilman Shattuck, who as former treasurer of Harvard has had some experience with figures, estimates that the rate may be boosted by as much as $4.

This is not happy news to a city already struggling under a $41.80 rate. Of course, this increase will not be due to enlarged Boston spending, but rather to the record high State budget. A deficit of $9,000,000 is to be levied against the Commonwealth's cities and towns next year. But the fact that Boston has failed to effect material economies, or to cease borrowing for current expenses, places the city in position to feel the full brunt of the State levy. The effect of a $45.80 tax rate on a city already bending under a $41.80 rate does not need to be emphasized. It means further loss of homes, business property and removal of factories.

Reservation of the $1,194,000 in gas tax diversion funds until next year would only cut 80 cents from the boosted tax rate, but in view of the emergency the City Council should seriously consider whether it would not be well to make this an exception to the generally sound rule against diverting gas taxes. This sudden clarification of what lies only a few months ahead should, however, spur both the Mayor and the Council to co-operate even farther in the most thoroughgoing economies and consolidations possible.

Seeking a Short Cut

Book News of the Day

PITY the poor liberal, for no one seems to love him. He goes too far to suit the conservatives and not far enough to suit the radicals, and among his own kind he is always just a little different in at least some one particular from all his fellows. Now John Hyde Preston, in a novel called THE LIBERALS (New York: John Day, $2.50), has cried "Havoc!" on all those who hold the theory that "things are solved by the individual—by his enlightened understanding, his love of justice, his powerful and balanced sense of the good."

Instead, the solution, according to the final decision of the spokesman of the novel, is aggressive mass co-operation. Mr. Preston's liberal is not merely an obstructionist, as the liberal's worst enemies have generally been content to call him; he also becomes destructive.

* * *

To a reader who tries to be impartial it seems as if Mr. Preston's characters are picked to prove a thesis and that the defect in liberalism, as he paints it, is really more a defect in the individuals who try to practice it.

There are two liberals in this story. One is the man through whose consciousness it all passes, Philip Whitlock, a young playwright who wanted to go away to some safe retreat and do his work, but is dragged against his will into the conflict between Capital and Labor. The other is a philanthropic factory owner in a small town of southern Connecticut, a man who always paid his men as much as he thought he could afford, kept the factory going long after profits had ceased, and prided himself on providing good living conditions in the village. The difficulty came when Marston, the liberal owner, balked at recognizing the C. I. O. The workers held a sit-down strike and Marston refused to allow food to be sent in.

The situation in the Marston household and in the village was greatly complicated by the discordant views of the two sons and the daughter of the house. Will Marston was a thoroughgoing capitalist, scornful of his father's humanitarianism and wholly unable to see anything from the workers' standpoint. The other boy, Greg, was sent home from college for organizing a Communist club, got work in a factory near by for the purpose of urging the workers to unite against oppressive treatment, and married the daughter of one of his father's employees. Ann Marston, sister of Greg and Will, taught evening classes for the workers and sympathized with them.

* * *

It was an injury dealt Ann by a hired guard when she was helping the sit-down strikers' wives to throw parcels of food into the factory yard that turned Philip into a militant radical. "Now he knew that his liberal position was, from this time on, forever untenable. A different world was ahead, in which only a strong position was defensible. A strong position—a new world. . . . His work was his first weapon. After that he would take up whatever weapons were necessary. . . ."

Tired of the slow progress of civilization inching along through the centuries, Philip thinks that fighting for it is a short cut.

W. K. R.

The Girls Knew

Big Little Moments

BOSTON seemed unusually bleak to Thomas Niles that drizzly spring morning in the early '70's. He sat in his cozy study and tried to derive some warmth from the fire in his big fireplace.

A publisher's life had many trials, he mused as he fingered the manuscript in his lap. For the fifth time that afternoon he reluctantly shook his head. Presumably the girl had done her best. How could she do anything else, that tall, intense young author? Her other book had shown promise and her notes on her hospital experiences during the war had been acclaimed everywhere.

The thing that bothered him most was that he had asked her to write this story "for young girls." He had thought she could do it. He sighed again. But this wasn't the kind of thing girls would like.

His niece tiptoed into his study and stood behind his chair.

"How can you be so contented," she pouted, "on such an awful day. Stop reading your old manuscript and tell me what I'm going to do to amuse myself."

"Suppose you read this 'old manuscript,'" he suggested. "It's supposed to be a story for girls."

"Oh, goody! An honest to goodness book before it's published."

"Unfortunately," he said, "it's not going to be published. You probably won't like it, but it will keep you busy for a while."

Miss Almy curled up on her uncle's sofa and began to read. The afternoon waned into evening. The lamps were lighted. But still she read. She resisted all efforts to make her go to bed. At ten o'clock she finished.

"It's fascinating," she breathed ecstatically. "It's the most wonderful book I ever read."

Thomas Niles scratched his head.

He showed the manuscript to several other girls. They agreed with his niece.

Thomas Niles was a wise man. He realized that these girls were better judges of a book for girls than he. He reversed his decision and published, to the everlasting good fortune of generations of readers, irrespective of age or sex, Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women."

VANSANT CORYELL

Steady!

"Hello! I Never See You Before"

THE more I hear of the dissonances that rend the world and the difficulty human beings have in getting on among themselves the more I appreciate such relieving incidents as this one.

We hadn't expected such a greeting in any restaurant—certainly not this more than ordinarily literal one. The waiter, pausing as he flicked crumbs off a table, cried out at us, "Hello! You been here before. Come sit here!"

His hair was colored like chinchilla. He wore the shapeless decent black of his calling. His face was the color of a scroll being read in the hall of an Emperor, to tell the governors about new taxes. He reached way back to the beginning of China, yet there was something, curiously of the here and now about him.

We said, with a certain meekness, that we had not been there before. It was not a Chinese restaurant; indeed the walls were almost hidden under the brilliant paintings of a highly modern and very American exhibition. He had an air of having been there ever since the beginning of the restaurant, and so privileged, yet of its being very important indeed that he please every single customer who came to his table, lest he lose his job.

* * *

"I never see you before. I going to tell you what you like to eat. I al'ays recommend to my people, then they like come again. I am ver' careful what I say. Tell 'em something they no like, they never come again longtime. Then what?"

Then what, indeed. However far back he reached into China it was clear he had absorbed certain useful Occidental knowledge.

"You like spinach?" he said, briskly. It seemed a strange inquiry. Perhaps he had been accustomed to trying to please child patrons. A shudder was his answer. "Thought not. We skip that!" he said, with a very un-Oriental laugh, I give you someshing you like. No spinach. You like—let me see—" he seized the yellow leaflet from our fingers and began to read it aloud to himself. "Ah—yes—missy like this—come again—" he assured himself and then transmitted to us the sum of his appraisal of our taste.

The dog, who likes to go to restaurants to see how human beings carry on, sat down with a thump beside the table in the place where the Chinese would be sure to wish to stand, when he got back with whatever he had gone for.

Efforts to persuade him to move to the other, and more convenient side of the table, did not succeed.

The Chinese came back, with a tray from which steam was rising in suggestive spirals. It seemed best to haul the dog around, if he would not come without.

"Ho!" cried the Chinese, "don't move um. Me like dogs."

He gave us the first of his selections calculated to make us return on other days.

"What you call um dog?" he inquired in his quite abrupt voice.

* * *

"Sinbad," we said, with that slight misgiving that always assails us, as we feel it is probable we will be rebuked for its not being Sandy or Jock or McTavish.

"Sinbad! Ho! Sailor!" said the old Chinese with a beaming smile. Really! A Chinese, who knew about Sinbad?

"I like um dogs," he said, as he stooped to pet this one and not particularly surreptitiously poke into his mouth a piece of fine, crusty bread. "He fine dog. How long you had um?"

We told him and he said, "I have um dog. Not now. Before. I have um fourteen year. That's record, fourteen year. . take good care of um. I never let eat too much. I give um plenty walk. I never let um be cold night time. All same good dog. Have no more dog now."

It seemed curious that he had dispensed with the dog, since he took such meticulous care of it.

* * *

"You get attach' to dog when you have um fourteen year. Many time my wife and my children, they no go to movie because have to catchum care of dog. I just same. I stay in when I should go for some entertainment after work hard. But I like dog. He like me stay. I stay." What could be more complete, as a philosophy.

"Well, what happened to the dog? Did you give him away?"

"Ho, no," said the old Chinese philosophically. "One morning him no wake-up. All same sorry, my wife and children. Like one of children go away. I no like come to work that day. I like walk around and think all nice times I have with little dog, all fourteen year. I no get another dog. My wife say, now we can go to movie, but she no go to movie longtime. My children come home and call dog, but he no come and they sad. I think I like have 'nother dog. Then I think no. But I no care to go to movie. You get very attach' to little dog."

He stooped over and patted Sinbad's wiry little head and said, "You good Sinbad, the Sailor. You ever get feet wet?"

The dog looked at first one hand and then the other, to see if more crusty bread was forthcoming.

"What you going have for dessert? Can recommend Lubarb pie. Very nice. Ice cream not so good. You drink um in a cup maybe. Very nice Lubarb pie. Catch um some, you come again. Always like my people be happy, then they come again. You think you like?"

He picked up all the dishes with a clatter, dropping various bits that seemed worthy into the dog's handy mouth.

When he had finished he said, "Well, what you say? You come again maybe? Catch um dog, bring um with you. Sit my table. I like dog. Not all waiter like dog. I like dog. Anytime he come I give um little bit eat. I go now. Wait on other people just come in. You come again. Glad see you. All same good friends now. Good-by, Sinbad. Good-by people. See you 'nother day."

J. M.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

President Roosevelt and Mark Twain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Owing to his deep interest in the people of Warm Springs and the appointment of such men as Secretaries Hull, Swanson, and Roper, Ambassador Bingham and Mr. Justice Black, some leaders have accused the President of being a lover of the Southland. On the other hand, because of his campaign against certain anti-New Dealers, and his courageous effort to hearten the highest type of citizen to participate in the affairs of government, he has been accused of friendship for the North and Negroes.

The truth is that the President finds himself in the position of Mark Twain, on an occasion when a company of his friends were discussing heaven and hell. On being asked why he refused to join in the discussion, Mark Twain replied that he was forced to remain silent, because he had friends in both places.

New York — LUCIUS SUMNER HICKS

The Wide Horizon

Ship Subsidies and the Navy

By Louis J. Gulliver
Commander, United States Navy (Retired)

IS HISTORY to repeat itself with respect to the United States Maritime Commission? Or rather should one ask whether the act setting up this Commission will prove to be inherently unworkable as was the case with the first experiments in the field of governmental paternalism just ninety years ago? The era referred to saw the establishment by Congressional enactment of the first test of a maritime commission and like that of today one of its chief purposes was to create a fleet of cargo steamers that would be used in time of war for auxiliary naval vessels. Congress designated Secretary of the Navy William Ballard Preston as the government official to administer the novel legislation. He condemned the idea after a year's trial as being of no benefit to the Navy, present or prospective, and moreover as certain to involve the nation in a vast expenditure of money for a will-o'-the-wisp.

In the year 1848, the time seemed propitious for Congress to try to pick off two hungry birds with one legislative stone. The first was the creation of a fleet of steam vessels (of which the Navy had only two), built to the Navy's specifications for conversion into fighting craft in time of war. The second bird was the establishment of an ocean mail service to Europe, and to California, then at the full tide of the gold discoveries.

For the purposes specified, Congress appropriated the not inconsiderable sum of $1,774,200. This money was to be lent to private individuals who agreed to build the steamships, as per naval specifications, and operate them on the prescribed ocean mail routes. Although the contractor for the New York-to-Liverpool mail route received cash advances in two installments of $142,500 each, he had no ships completed for operation in 1850, three years after the law was enacted.

* * *

The idea of creating a fleet of steamships, suitable for naval conversion, was initially a bite of tempting bait for the Navy. At the time in question, American naval ships were almost exclusively square rigged sailing vessels.

The bait that Congress held out to the Navy to make the idea of getting naval auxiliaries through an alliance with private contractors in ocean mail routes sufficiently tempting contained a legislative proviso that the subsidized steamships must be placed under the command of an officer of the Navy and further that the ships' watch officers were to be passed midshipmen in the Navy, recently graduated from the newly established Naval Academy.

Three ocean mail routes were prescribed as a beginning and the supervision over the building of the ships and their operation was entrusted to Capt. Matthew Calbraith Perry, the first to open Japan to world commerce, and himself experienced in commanding naval steam-driven vessels. Besides the New York to Liverpool route, the contractors agreed to establish a route from New York to Chagris, on the Atlantic shore of the Isthmus of Panama, via Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Havana. At Chagris, the mails were to be carried on muleback across the Isthmus to Panama City, whence they would be carried in ships to San Francisco and thence to Astoria, Oregon.

* * *

This first law providing for governmental ocean mail routes and combined with a "maritime commission" was declared by Secretary Ballard to be ineffective. "It does not define the rights or powers of the Government," he reported to Congress. At the outset, the contractors tried to eliminate the midshipmen from the ships, thus defeating the sole advantage to the Navy—namely, training its young officers in steamship operation.

As to this and other vague provisions of law, the Secretary asked Congress for more distinct and unequivocal legislation. He added, "I recommend that we go no farther in this proposed union of public and private means in this system of ocean steamships, as calculated to promote the interests of the navy. This mode and manner of increasing the steam navy will be found in the end to be subversive of the objects to be promoted. I deprecate any further extension of this system which is fraught with incalculable mischief and immense expenditure of public funds. While all men must appreciate the value of the mails to world trade and our commercial advantages, we should leave this to American enterprise and American industry. They will succeed."

Implying that Congress was aping foreign powers by adopting an un-American scheme, Ballard concluded, "Those governments from whose examples the present system has been adopted have immense independent steam navies. On these they rely for their naval strength and power. Until we have provided a steam power for our navy, adequate for our protection, I cannot but consider it premature and unwise to regard the proposed system as answering the necessities and wants of the Government for a naval establishment."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, AUGUST 31, 1938

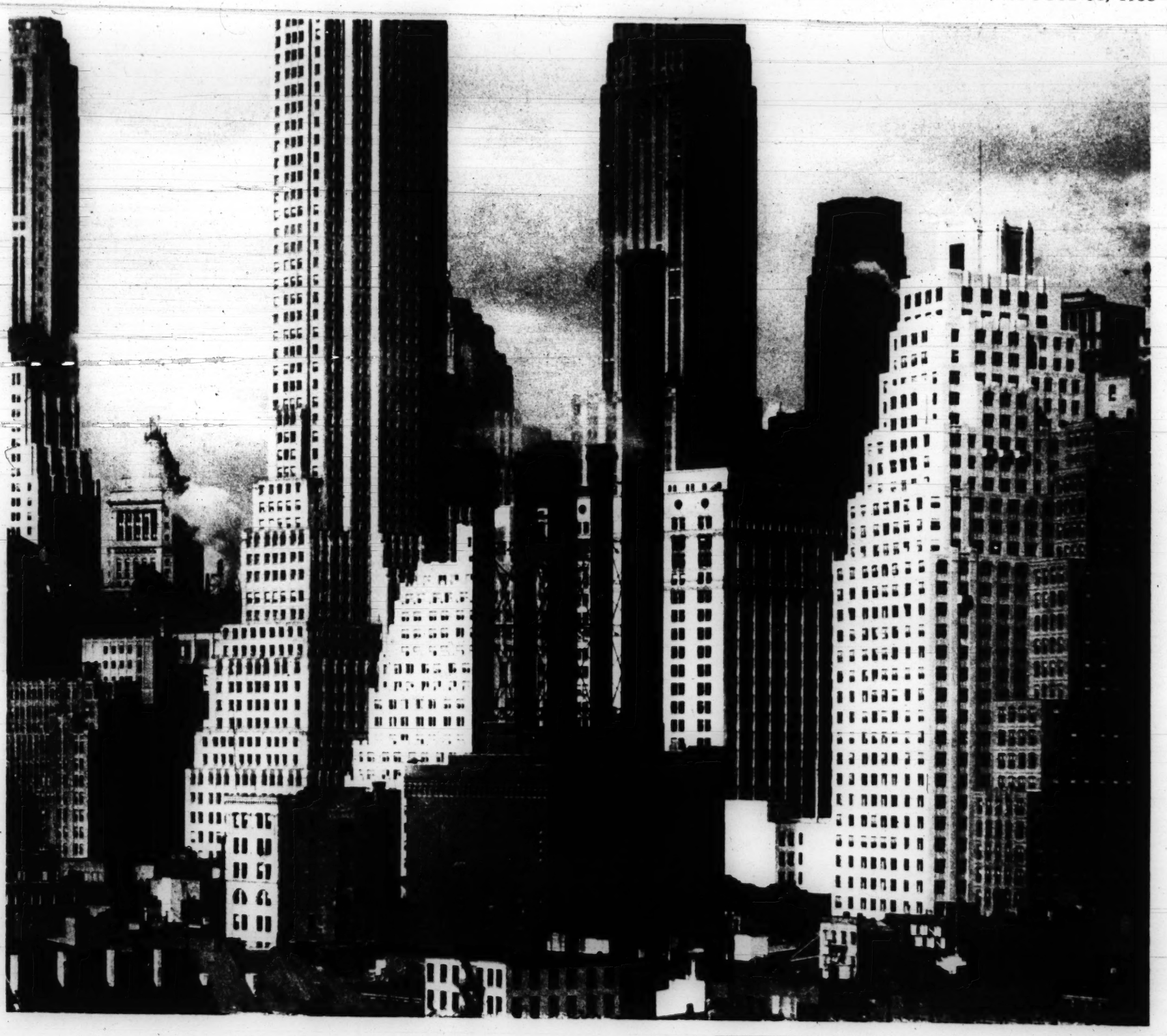


Photo from R. I. Nesmith

Trust Busting: New Style

By William Y. Elliott

Department of Government, Harvard University

CAMPAIGN ISSUES of the next United States election will probably not be fought very prominently. The Democratic Party will undoubtedly attempt to make political capital of its present drive against monopolies and the suits undertaken by the Department of Justice against such various "combinations" as the Aluminum Company, the oil companies, and a very large group of motion picture producers and distributors in this country. The Republicans will probably stress the bad effect of all this on business. But the real problem will not be squarely faced. The reason that the issue will not figure in the campaign is that no one cares to defend "monopoly" since that word has acquired a peculiar and unpleasant significance in American politics. And the actual pros and cons of "big business" organizations are too complex to be followed. Theodore Roosevelt was famous as a "trust buster," more from his words than from any actual deeds. President Wilson's campaign to equip the Federal Trade Commission with powers to scrutinize the conduct of business commanded widespread support in his day. During the twenties the issue was suffered by the administrations then in power to lapse in importance, and the enforcement of the anti-trust laws became increasingly unrealistic. But it remained for the NRA under the New Deal to make an "about-face" of policy by trying to restrict competition, through governmental pressures, over a wide range of American business.

* * *

Why is it that there has been this change of emphasis once more, with what appears to be a new "about-face" on the part of the present administration toward an enforcement of competitive prices and practices that seem incompatible with the aims of NRA? Is it a genuine change of economic philosophy? If so, can the Department of Justice perform a miracle in making the enforcement of the anti-trust laws a reality instead of the sham that it has been recognized to be by the present Assistant Attorney-General himself, Thurman Arnold, in his recent book, "The Folklore of Capitalism"?

The first difficulty arises from a definition of the problem. What is monopoly? Does it arise from size of business alone? Can it be accomplished by agreements between competitors? Can both these problems be handled in the same way? So far as the speeches of Robert Jackson and Harold Ickes last fall were concerned, they indicated that the Administration at that time was concerned with the economic power which was inherent in mere size itself and that will undoubtedly be an object of inquiry of the investigation now being jointly conducted by Congress and the administrative departments into the monopoly problem. But the drift toward price agreements among independent firms is even more important.

* * *

A recent study by the Brookings Institution under the title "Industrial Price Policies and Economic Progress" by Edwin G. Nourse and Horace B. Drury, argues that bigness is an essential need of some of the producing organizations of our modern economic order. It traverses ground in a rather new and fresh way that has been covered with implications of another sort by Berle and Means in their now famous book on "The Modern Corporation and Private Property."

Brown Photo, © Harris & Ewing

WHAT IS MONOPOLY? . . . The Administration Has Seemed to Judge It by the Size of the Industry. Members of the Government Who Have Concerned Themselves With This Question Appear at the Right

ROBERT H. JACKSON
Solicitor General of the United States

HAROLD ICKES
Secretary of the Interior

HOMER CUMMINGS
Attorney General of the United States

THURMAN ARNOLD
Assistant Attorney General

The Brookings study comes to conclusions at least more clearly and succinctly treated than the elaborate studies undertaken by the Twentieth Century Fund on the same problem. It is prepared for the first time to say a kind word for "big business," which is often what the public thinks of as "monopoly."

If the contention is true, is the problem of government not rather to accept and to control "bigness" in industries of this character than attempt to atomize the structures once more? In some instances such a negative policy of "disintegration" would be like unscrambling the eggs of an omelet, though in others it might prove to be entirely possible.

* * *

There is an additional factor in the Government's complaint about the conduct of business that does not depend upon mere size, although it is often associated with size. The weight of this charge is that certain business organizations, like the steel and cement industries which maintain rigid price policies, put an undue burden on the rest of our economy where prices cannot be controlled to anything like the same degree. A recent parade of statistics by some of the members of the administrative departments engaged in the investigation has been taken to mean that pay rolls have dropped more disastrously in those industries with rigid price policies than in those where more flexible price standards were maintained. If this line of reasoning were followed up, it would not be the size of a business, short of one which dominated the entire field of competition, but the behavior of that business in terms of price policies and employment that ought to be scrutinized.

Recently under this criticism and undoubtedly for other reasons also, the United States Steel Corporation has substantially reduced its price quotations on a wide range of products and it may be that the pressure of the investigation had some effect on that decision.

In any case, the change of attitude on the part of the most important economic advisers within the Government itself would seem to show a considerable change of front from the old NRA days when, in the depths of a depression, the whole emphasis was put in stabilizing prices and restraining competition.

Two problems are going to be very important in the carrying out of this inquiry and in its effect on American business. We have been assured, for instance, in the first place, by Senator O'Mahoney, the chairman, that this is not going to be a witch hunting expedition that aims at pillorying any particular individuals or businesses, but rather a serious and expertly guided survey of the entire problem. Coming, as the investigation does, on the eve and lasting through a hot political campaign, it may be difficult to maintain this detachment. But it will be very advantageous from every point of view if the promise can be fulfilled. Nothing is calculated more to upset the renewed confidence now being displayed in the future of business in this country than a congressional manhunt.

* * *

The second problem is intimately connected with the first, and it will be apparent within the next few weeks what attitude will be taken. Up to the present time the Department of Justice in collaborating with the Government has seemed to be inclined "to put the screws" on the offending business organizations through criminal prosecutions. Until the recent suit against the producers in the movie industry there had been no sign of anything like friendly proceedings on the part of the Government. In fact, the pronouncements of the Assistant Attorney General had been thought to rule out this procedure.

Both in the oil and aluminum suits, and in several others now pending, criminal penalties under the rule were invoked and the suits were undertaken with the avowed intention of punishing those who had been guilty of known offenses. The "movie case" can perhaps be differentiated because the Government had for a long time allowed "block booking" and other practices to develop without intervention. The suit is therefore of a more friendly character to determine the exact status of the law in this area with the aid of the courts.

* * *

It must be obvious that the threat of criminal procedure, while very effective in its theoretical application of these antitrust practices, has a gravely disturbing possibility for many businesses. The businessmen complain, with some justice I think, that the state of the law at the present time is extremely indefinite, both as to the decisions of the courts and the interpretations of the Federal Trade Commission, to say nothing of the other enforcement agencies. They argue that a procedure in which complaints were drawn up along the line of the usual Federal Trade Commission practices with an opportunity for hearings and a cessation of the practices complained of, would be a more satisfactory procedure.

The businessman complains that under the threat of criminal prosecution he is likely either to act in a way that would be contrary to what he regards as the true interests of his stockholders, including the possibility that he would not act at all where he could avoid it, or alternatively that perfectly usual practices of which he was doubtful would be driven into the "sub rosa" realm of conspiracy with a bad effect on the whole ethics of business procedure.

If criminal prosecutions along the lines announced by the Administration should have the effect of enforcing inactivity on the part of some of the largest elements of American industry areas that require a flow of private capital, there can be small doubt that the procedure would have disadvantages.

* * *

On the other hand the Government case is that the old practice of consent decrees and of preliminary and "friendly" arrangement had no teeth in it and was in consequence flagrantly disregarded by the industries whose practices were complained of. There has been a long-drawn-out conflict, for instance, about the policies of the Aluminum Company in which the Federal Trade Commission has, during the period of the controversy, secured very little in the way of results. In the absence of agreements made before courts and with full record of the proceedings, too, the prosecution sometimes finds itself deceived in the matter of results. Mr. Arnold's announced policy, therefore, is one of giving full publicity to the reason for proposed prosecution, but without the possibility of friendly arrangements. The movie suit may indicate on his part a change of view in certain peculiar circumstances and it would seem to be a welcome sign from the point of view of those businesses which feel that they will not have received due process of law unless they get an opportunity for a hearing before the Government cites any of their officers for criminal punishment under the statute.

The old issue of reform and/or recovery is actually involved in the whole procedure of the investigating committee and of the Department of Justice at this time. If the investigation is conducted without political fireworks and invective and with the genuine aim of determining the facts and their bearing on public policy, it will serve a most useful function. And if the prosecutions of the Department of Justice succeed, as Mr. Arnold expects they will, in establishing a clear line of policy, at least they will show a need for and the nature of further amendments in the antitrust laws by their results.

* * *

These are necessary features of any sound program of reform in an area as difficult as that of antimonopoly legislation and administration. There are, however, grave dangers which must be apparent to the investigators and to the Department itself that the effects on business may retard, and perhaps destroy, the prospects of a normal recovery in the business world at the present time. Since recovery is devoutly desired by the Administration as well as by businessmen, the American public ought to be able to look for moderation and for a scrupulously careful and just type of antimonopoly investigation at this time. It is for that reason a hopeful sign that it has not become, and probably will not become, a major issue in the November elections.

Music in the Woodlands

Each Summer, for Eleven Years, Hundreds of Boys and Girls With Some Instrumental Talent Have Attended a Successful Educational Experimental Camp at Interlochen, Michigan

By Samuel Lubell

ALL THE PIPES OF PAN and the fiddling of the elves seem concentrated at the famed National Music Camp in Interlochen, Mich. From early morn until after dark they send their unceasing refrain—a score of different tunes at every time—through the trees and across the lake; always accompanied by the wind, rustling his rhythms through the leaves.

Youthful musicians are everywhere—puffing into horns, plucking at harps, rolling drumsticks, humming and singing aloud—and many more than the eye ever spots. The shrill piping of a piccolo lures you into a maple patch. You never find the piccolo player. Instead, you stumble across a boy squatting on a rock rumbling away at Sibelius's "Valse Trieste" with a tuba; or a dark-haired girl leaning against a tree, dreamily engrossed in some vision on the horizon as she plays her violin.

This summer marks the eleventh birthday of this musical fairyground in northern Michigan. Begun as "the greatest music experiment in the educational world," the camp has become one of the nation's proudest institutions. But for all its fame, it still is trail-blazing along new paths with a radio workshop, new tricks in drum majoring and painting classes under spreading maple trees.

* * *

The radio workship, set up for the first time this year, was designed for teachers only, to help train them in using air waves in music education. But a week after camp opened, 40 eager youngsters organized themselves into a "radio class" and demanded an instructor. In the face of such enthusiasm, William D. Boutwell, director of the United States Office of Education radio project, who is in charge of the work shop, took on the job with his two assistants.

As dusk begins to fall over the twin lakes that lap the camp shore, the children gather on benches against the side of the pine-shaded workshop hut. Mr. Boutwell sits on a box against a rock. Students and instructors discuss the radio dramatization possibilities in their camp experiences as adults might talk over the day's doings. This same "professor on the log" informality prevails in all camp classes.

When the band goes marching down the maple-bordered camp "square" or through the streets of near-by Traverse City, high-stepping out in front are drum majors, twirling not only gleaming batons but bright red Swiss flags. Into the air the flags go swishing, to gyrate back to earth in scores of fanciful curves. At the end of August, when the camp's eight-week session is over, 30 or more skilled flag twirlers will go back to their home towns in almost as many states to strut off this latest wrinkle in the art of drum majoring.

As for the open-air painting classes, we asked Dr. Joseph Maddy and Thaddeus P. Giddings, the two men who built this institution, why teach art in a music camp? Their eyes gleamed as they told us that this year's art class is only the first step toward the gradual conversion of their outdoor conservatory into a fine arts camp. Next year, they intend to have a dramatic unit; the year after, perhaps, a class in sculpture. Eventually, they look forward to the summer when all of the muses will be courted by 400 or 500 high school youths in this inspiring setting.

Still dreaming of a braver future, Dr. Maddy and Mr. Giddings look back on the last 10 years with both regret and joy—regret that the depression has prevented them from accomplishing as much as they expected, joy that their faith in the practicality of teaching music to children in large groups has been justified.

THE PIPES OF PAN, AND THEIR SPONSORS

The Two Gentlemen Above, Thaddeus P. Giddings (Left) and Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, Were Co-Founders of the National Music Camp, Now in Its Eleventh Summer at Interlochen, Mich. There, Beside the Water and on Wooded Hillsides, Youngsters Find Musical Inspiration

Since 1928, more than 50,000 persons have visited Interlochen to hear the youngsters' symphony orchestra play in the camp's oak-shaded bowl. Many times that number have heard the boys and girls over the radio—one of the camp's four-a-week concerts is broadcast. Dr. Maddy estimates in the 10 years about 3,000 children and teachers have studied in Interlochen.

This season more than 200 children arrived from 34 states, Canada, and Hawaii. Save for two 12-year-old youngsters of special talent, all are of high school age. There also are special units for music teachers and for alumni—those who have been graduated from high school but want to return to the camp. About one third of those enrolled have come back for more. It was as the national high school orchestra that the first camp group was brought together, and so far instruction has been limited to this level. Next year, classes are to be started for elementary school children as well.

REHEARSAL IN THE SHADY BOWL

More Than 50,000 Persons Have Heard Music in the Camp. Dr. Howard Hanson, Appearing as the First of the 1938 Guest Conductors, Is Shown Above Going Over the Score With the National High School Orchestra

* * *

Coming as they do from so many states, the children represent a cross-section of high school youth, robust and lively. Some come to Interlochen almost entirely for the recreational features. Swimming, boating, canoeing, tennis, badminton, and archery facilities are provided. At the other extreme are boys and girls who seem to live only for their music. For them the camp maintains a physical director, who sees to it that each child gets at least two hours of nonmusical play a day.

Sons and daughters of rich parents are rare. Many come from well-to-do homes; some from families in need. We passed a boy practicing on a French horn. We learned that he was the sole support of his mother and sister, working in the daytime, going to school at night, and that he had saved his nickels and dimes for years to come to the camp on a partial scholarship.

Many of the students are "home town geniuses." Mother, father, and the neighbors have decided that Johnny or Mary has the makings of a great musician. To the music camp these youngsters come, expecting to take everyone by storm. They soon find other boys and girls who play as well, if not better. On the stage and in the classrooms they rub shoulders with some of America's leading musicians. The concert master of the Indianapolis Symphony, the solo trumpeter and solo flutist for the St. Louis Symphony; Wayne University's director of bands; the solo cellist of the Minneapolis Symphony—they are some of the members of the camp faculty. Thursday nights the children hear the faculty play. They learn what it takes to be a good musician, how little they know, how stiff is the competition. Generally, their hometown dreams of being professional musicians end right there.

Does that mean the camp has failed? On the contrary. Dr. Maddy and Mr. Giddings didn't establish the camp to train professional musicians. More important to them than discovering occasional marked talents was to teach hundreds how to play fairly well and to appreciate the better musical compositions, to give the children music in such forms that it would become a permanent part of their lives and help them become sociable, better, and happier citizens.

The idea works. Surely, never has a

(Continued on page 15)

Spokesman for Humanity

"Uncle George" Lansbury, Lacking Respect for the Artificialities of Diplomacy, Works for Peace and Justice by Talking to the "Great" of the World as Men, Rather Than as Pooh-Bahs

By Argus

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY Topical

Unofficial British Envoy of Peace, Who Has Visited Many Leaders of World States to Plead for Friendly and Conciliatory Moves Before, Rather Than After, War Overtakes Their Peoples

Mr. George Lansbury, one of Britain's active peace workers and former leader of the Labor Party, has been visiting European capitals during the last fortnight on a peace mission, the latest of several, intended to persuade heads of states to make concessions at a conference now, rather than plunge their peoples into a war that would be far more costly in the end.

YOU MAY NOT AGREE with George Lansbury's brand of socialism. You may scorn his pacifism. But whoever you may be—Tory from Mayfair or proletarian from the Mile End Road—you will admit that there is nothing amiss with "Uncle George" himself. In default of more decorous terminology to fit the case, you might even be tempted to follow the majority and declare that "he's a dear."

Such unanimity in endearment has been the lot of strangely few of those pale and preoccupied-looking M. P.'s that hover round the lobbies of St. Stephen's. But with Lansbury there's a touch of something that brings a momentary kinship in the political world. You understand all about it the moment you catch sight of the burly form and the genial, ruddy, bewhiskered countenance. What you do not understand so easily is that this veteran of 50 years of warfare on the industrial front of London's poorer districts is today assaulting the world with his pacifist principles with such determination that after preaching them through America and Europe, carrying them to the very inner sanctums of the dictators, he is compelling the world to accept him as a force to be reckoned with.

* * *

The zeal of the reformer is not commonly found in a yoke-fellow with the more avuncular qualities that give George Lansbury a special claim on the affections of parliamentarians and public. How does so simple-appearing a man contrive to harbor in his capacious bosom two such diverse characters? The best way to answer the question is to talk with the man himself. He is an easy landmark to find in St. Stephen's—looking more like a north-country farmer than a product of overcrowded Bow and Bromley, and with little about him of the grim determination that 80 years ago sent Blacksmith Elihu Burritt tramping America and the world as an apostle of peace.

Yes, he'd be glad to have a little talk. He walked across to a bench and sat down with one leg tucked under him.

"You see," he said, "my ideas of pacifism—which often don't seem to find their way into the press—come in for a good deal of ridicule from people who think that I would renounce all arms and stop at that. Renunciation of war is vital to my policy, but it's only a part of it. Equally important is the removal of the causes of war by a world economic conference, which would consider the pooling of all non-self-governing and mandated territories under control of a committee responsible to a reformed League. Then I would have League control of all aviation, internationalization of waterways, and abandonment of all fortified naval and air bases."

Lansbury talked in the quiet tones of one who, after all the buffetings of a career of struggle, had complete confidence in humanity. As he went on in his patient way to say that labor had gone astray in abandoning its stand against rearmament, one felt instinctively that here, in a rushing world of machinery, one had at last run into a completely genuine human being. It was as if the starved humanity of an overwrought world had sprouted and reached its full bloom in this richly experienced toiler of London's East End.

There was no complexity about this veteran, talking quietly about knowing what's right and taking the quickest road to get there. In such a voice one might talk to a Hitler or a Mussolini, to all America or to a strolling newspaperman, and the words would be listened to. For—and this is his secret, if secret it is—George Lansbury can only see human beings as human. He is incapable of seeing one man as a pauper, another as a king, another as a dictator or prime minister, and a group of men as a government. To him they are one and all human beings, with the duties and ideals of a human being to guide them. If a statesman believes that the mantle of power clothes him with a new code of morality and a new scale of values, Lansbury will pull the mantle off and talk to its wearer as a simple human being.

Just as in the old days he gave King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) a whiff of the brotherhood of man when, the latter having asked him if he really thought the poor needed underclothes, he replied bluntly: "They need them as much as you or I do," so today he walks into the study of a premier, or of President Roosevelt, or Herr Hitler, or Signor Mussolini, and assumes that the basis of conversation is "Let's put all diplomatic palavering aside and talk this question over like two men who want to set it right."

* * *

He had hoped that out of these talks some one statesman, preferably President Roosevelt, would have volunteered to call that economic conference—the Belgian Van Zeeland was actually sent around to report on prospects for just such a gathering—but no one actually caught at the bait. His handicap with the dictators was not their preconceived notions of national salvation—he had bargained for those—but the necessary intervention of the interpreter. That quiet, trusting voice was half lost on Herr Hitler when the interpreter was called in.

"I left him," he writes, "hoping that the next British or American or French Ambassador might perhaps be able to establish himself as a friend and break down the make-believe of diplomacy."

Break down the artificiality of diplomacy and the ambassadors themselves might, he believes, be left to settle the whole situation with complete confidence. Such thoughts as these might have been voiced by almost any American statesman at almost any period of American history.

You may be tempted, in hearing some of George Lansbury's plans for peace, while admitting that he has fine principles, to argue that, in company with some other proclaimers of lofty ideals, he is something of a day-dreamer. To make such an assumption is not to know Lansbury. Lansbury's whole life has been among the poor tenements of submerged London. Even when included in the MacDonald Cabinet as First Commissioner of Works, he did not change his residence. The experience of opening his front door to needy applicants for assistance, strange to most Cabinet ministers with their bodyguard of butlers, was common enough to Lansbury. For he knew their needs and their thoughts as no imported parish or settlement worker could.

It was he who was largely instrumental in gettting the unequal tax burdens of London remedied in the interests of the poor boroughs by a move that forced the Government to act. In 1921, the Board of Guardians of Poplar (Lansbury being one of them) found Poplar's poor population taxed at around 23s. in the pound on assessed property valuation, while wealthy Westminster, with few poor to attend to, paid only about 10s.

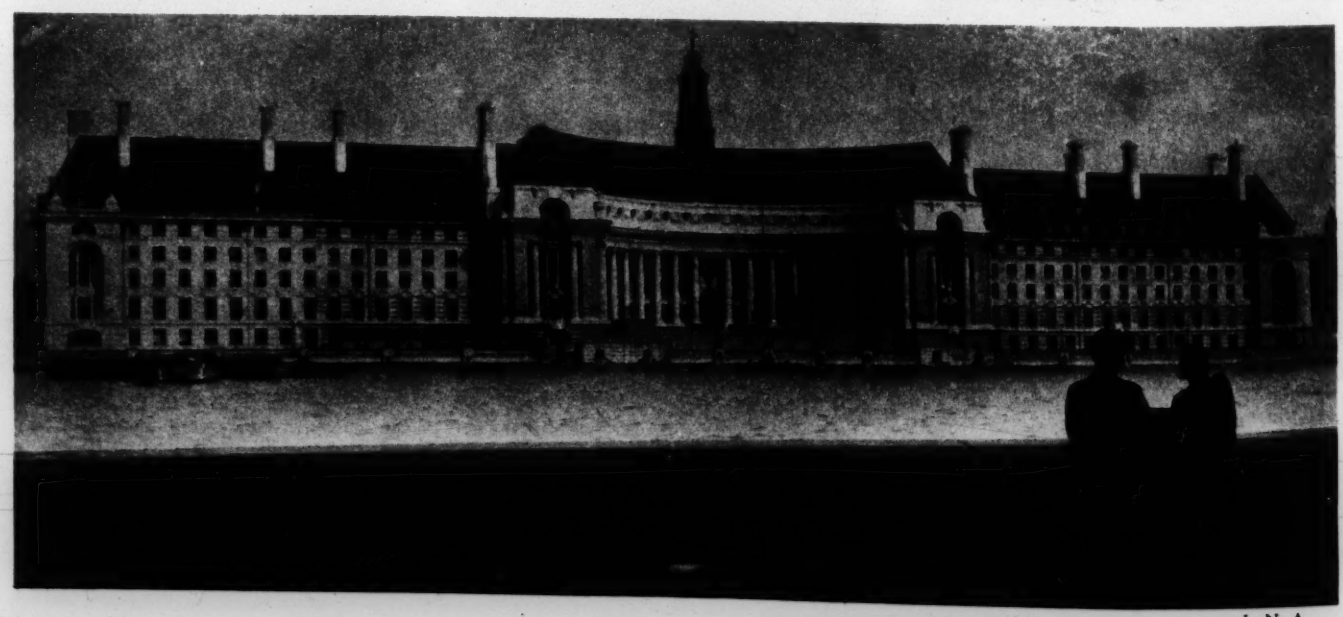
No amount of appeals had brought any improvement, so the guardians decided to refuse payment of the £500,000 or so annual contribution to Central London services and went to jail for six weeks in a body. Finally, the Government awoke to the need of rushing through a measure remedying the tax inequalities of all the poor boroughs, and the victorious guardians emerged from Brixton and Holloway into the arms of the cheering multitude.

* * *

Lansbury is anything but a day-dreamer. He knew too well what it meant to dockers' families 20 years ago to strike for and obtain a minimum wage of 12 cents an hour to be on any but a strictly practical basis. He attempted nothing in the interests of the lean-faced, ill-paid, ill-housed workers of Bow and Bromley, Poplar or Stepney that he did not see his way to bringing into effect.

Today, he sets forth no proposal for settlement in a harassed, fear-ridden world that he does not believe is capable of being put into effect. He brushes aside the diplomatic futility of statecraft and ignores the counsel of most organized religion, for he says it has with few exceptions consistently been on the side of war. He strikes out for simple truth as between man and man and the simple teachings of the gospels; bases his program on that and challenges the world in general to raise any valid objections.

As to the validity of the arguments, it is not the purpose of this article to pronounce upon it. It is perhaps worth remarking, however, that for the most part political and governmental circles have affected not to take Lansbury seriously enough to reply—a stand which cannot of itself disprove the Lansbury thesis. On the other hand, the Lansbury-Salter tour of America two years ago, the experiences of which he has incorporated in a recently issued volume, left no question but that public opinion in the country was something more than interested in what this humble champion of peace had to say.



L. N. A.

As a Member of the London County Council, Which Meets in This Building on the Thames, George Lansbury Established the First Poor Law Labor Colony

New Jobs for Old

Experience of Any Kind Always Is Useful Somewhere, and the Federal Employment Service Is Helping to Connect the Wires Between Worker and Opportunity, Wherever It May Be

By Tully Nettleton

(Left) © Harris & Ewing

FRIENDS OF THE JOBLESS

W. F. Persons (Left) Is Chief of the Federal Employment Service, Which Seeks to Bridge the Gap Between Job Seekers and Employers. Maj. Leonard J. Maloney, of New Haven, Is Director of the Connecticut State Employment Service

WHEN NELS JENSEN—only that wasn't his name—lost his job making artificial arms and legs, he would never have thought of looking for work in an airplane factory.

What would that young industry want with his gnarled hands? He had grown gray at the bench, and when the little shop succumbed to the depression it seemed there was little else he knew how to do. But he registered at the United States Employment Service in Los Angeles and waited. It turned out that his skill in shaping and sanding thin, delicate pieces of wood was just what was needed, even beyond the skill of an ordinary finishing carpenter, in doing the fine wood trim for the interior of passenger airplane cabins.

When a worker was needed to make tight joints in small tubing for electrical conduits for the planes, the answer proved to be a man who had brazed copper tubing in an electric refrigerator factory. In Bridgeport, Conn., an aircraft factory wanted cabinetmakers—as it thought—to build a full-size wooden model of a new ship. The employment service found no cabinetmakers available, but placed four automobile body workers, who did an even better job of it. This company also wanted metal workers to make certain small parts by hand, and a number of former silversmiths were satisfactorily put to work.

These cases do not signify that all the new job opportunities in America are in aeronautical manufacturing or that skills can always be carried over directly from one occupation to another. But the employment services of the 48 states, through affiliation with the Federal Employment Service, are developing an important new technique of facilitating the movement of employees from one occupation to another where necessary, especially in the semi-skilled employments.

* * *

Of course, an office first fills calls with people experienced in exactly the same type of work, if possible, but when the supply of these is exhausted they look into related lines of experience or qualification with sometimes surprising results. The process helps often to shorten the gap of technological unemployment and to place workers who have been left stranded by a lay-off, the closing of a plant or the decline of the industry.

Musicians have found hard sledding during recent years since the spread of sound-reproduction equipment. But the finger dexterity developed by experience as a pianist and piano-tuner obtained an opportunity for an Ohio man to be trained in powder molding in a chemical firm. Several violinists in Indiana were placed with a radio manufacturing company as loudspeaker testers, utilizing their talent for detecting exact pitch and tone quality.

The subject may be illustrated from another angle by the number of former occupations represented among persons chosen for a new job. An employer in Connecticut wanted hydraulic press operators who would be quick and careful in working with hot compounds. What he eventually got—and found satisfactory—was a former metal caster, a molder's helper, a job printer, and a truck driver. A boxmaker in the District of Columbia wanted girls to paste fancy covers on candy boxes. Among those who qualified were young ladies who had worked, respectively, as a case coverer in a trunk factory, a cafeteria bus girl, a suitcase liner, and a paste machine operator.

The extensive mechanization of American industry has brought about whole layers of jobs that require a certain amount of manual dexterity but which can be learned with a small amount of training. These occupations carry over from one industry to another with a great deal more similarity than often exists between different jobs in the same industry.

For example, if a textile worker accustomed to tending a spinning frame in a North Carolina mill lost his job due to a shutdown, he might find a job tending a machine in a factory of another character that would be more like the work he had been doing than would be some other jobs in the textile industry, such as dyeing or handling stock. Yet it has been customary for a person to think of himself in terms of the industry with which he has been associated, say as a textile worker, and to make the rounds of other textile mills and towns where employment would very likely be slack at the same time his own mill had closed. Laundry work or a radio manufacturing plant might offer more opportunity for the same qualities of dexterity that most textile work involves.

* * *

Similarly, there are now wide ranges of work in the nature of assembling various mechanical contrivances either at a work bench or on a conveyor line, and many of these jobs have a certain resemblance, though the products may be very different. A bench hand trained in doing fine work on the assembling of low-priced watches would find his skills applicable in factories manufacturing electric motor armatures, telephone coils, heat regulators, speedometers or cameras. An employer in Waterbury, Conn., took on 15 former watchmakers to learn calibration work on recording instruments, and the Indiana employment service placed a number of watch repairmen with a radio company to repair precision electrical measuring devices. Even typists have found that their finger dexterity helps them attain the speed and accuracy required for electrical coil finishers.

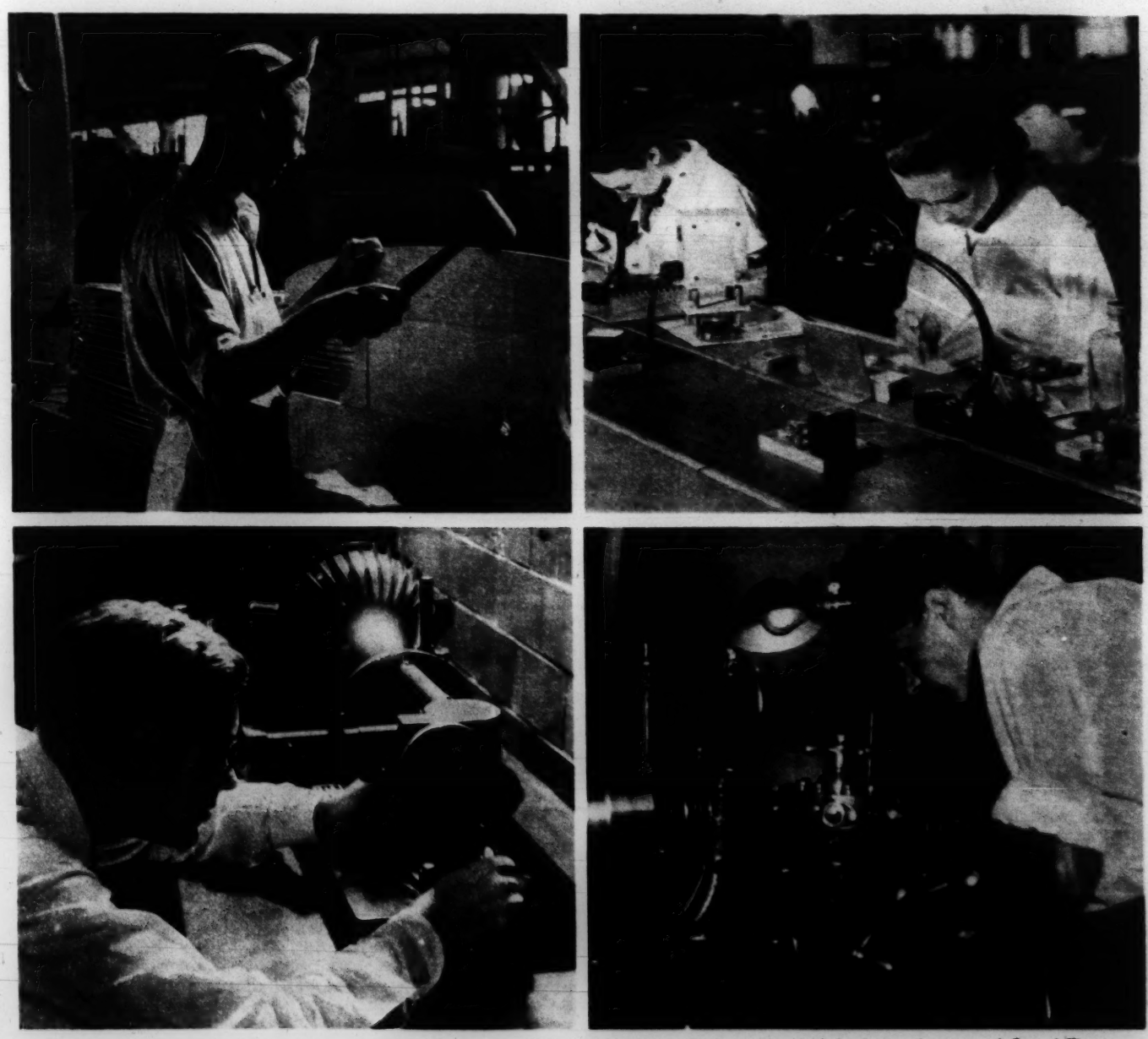
In order to aid this mobility of labor as between different types of work that call for essentially the same qualifications or can be picked up with a minimum of retraining, the employment service has been making extensive studies of jobs and workers and economic conditions. In the regular work of the employment offices, the placement officers need to know what are the requirements for workers in thousands of kinds of jobs to judge whether to send certain men to certain employers.

Of course, there is sometimes a certain amount of bluffing in a man's application for a job or his statement to the employment office of what he has done or can do. If the employment official suspects this, he has a booklet of trade questions he can ask of the applicant to determine whether the latter knows some of the things a good welder, lathe operator, dyer, bookkeeper, automobile mechanic, or whatever he purports to be, would be expected to know. These questions sometimes also serve the opposite purpose of enabling a good craftsman to establish his rating, though he he may not otherwise express himself very well.

Occasionally, a man shows up who is a pretty good jack of all trades; in other words, he has adaptability. A war veteran in Connecticut, whose record already showed varied experience, has filled places within the last year as a rough painter, a jackhammer operator, a truck driver, and an acetylene burner—all to the satisfaction of his employer.

Familiarity with working high above the ground stood two groups in good stead. A building manager who wanted window washers to work above the fifteenth floor hired several former steeplejacks. Some young men who had done a lot of climbing on a federal tree protection project got work as tower erectors for a power company. Plumber's helpers have found jobs making awning frames and metal novelties; former millwrights have been placed as building maintenance men or watchmen, shipbuilders as rough carpenters, office clerks as actors, a dress designer as a show window trimmer, an auctioneer as a train dispatcher, and a radio announcer as a Santa Claus—through the public employment offices.

Thus is added a great deal to the fluidity of the American labor supply and to the extent of employment opportunities for those who broaden their thinking.



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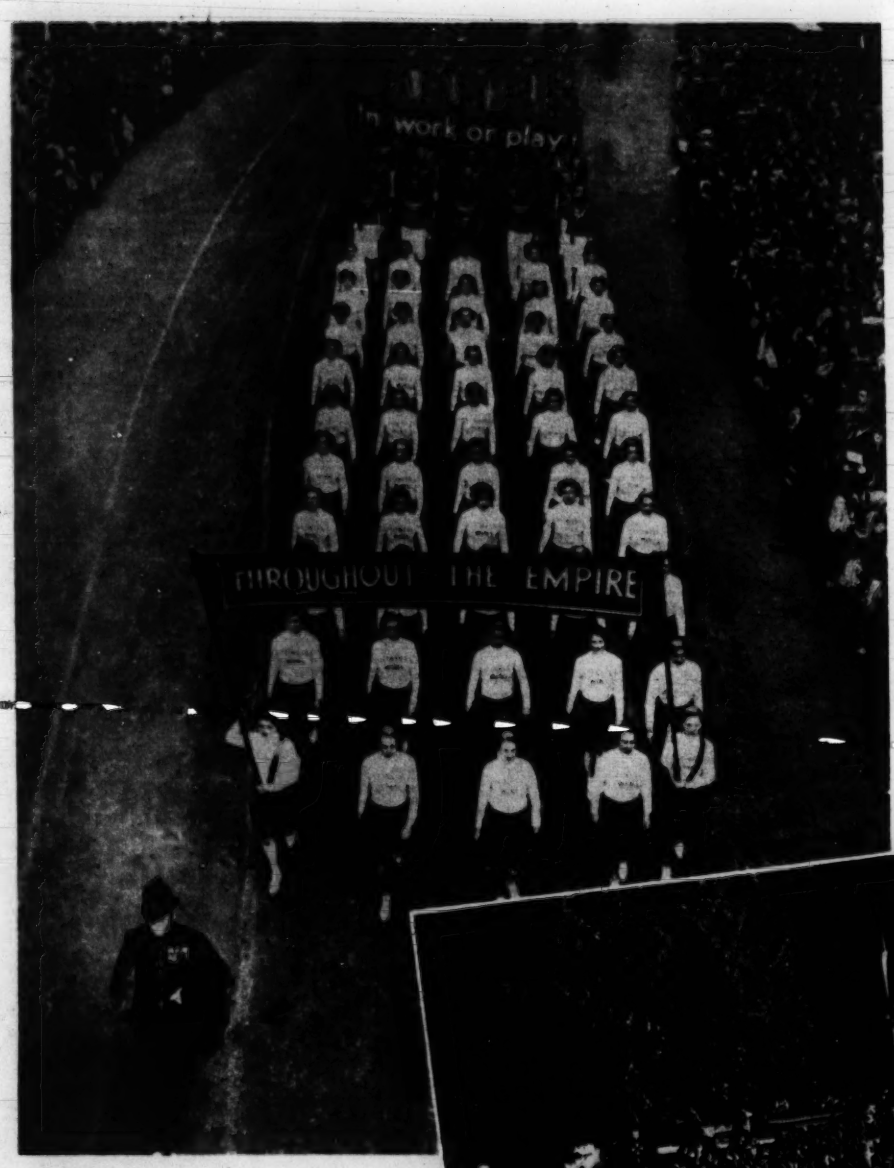
SKILL IN ONE SORT OF WORK OFTEN MAY PROVE USEFUL IN ANOTHER SORT

Learning How These Specialized Techniques May Be Adapted Increases the Mobility of Labor and Means Jobs for Many. The Furniture Builder (Upper Left), the Girls Testing Light Meters (Upper Right), the Laboratory Worker in an Oil Refinery (Lower Left), and the Machine Operator (Lower Right), All Can Use Their Knowledge and Ability in Many Other Ways If It Becomes Necessary

Achieving Order Within Freedom

Democracies, Says an Observer, Face the Need for Efficiently Organized Action, Based Upon Voluntary Discipline and Emphasizing Not Things But Men

By Sir Wyndham Deedes



Photos from European, Wide World

ORGANIZATION MAY BE FOR PEACE

Huge Crowds and Parades, Often Associated With Warlike Fervor, Are Not Necessarily So. Above Is a Typical Crowd Scene in Modern Berlin, With Youth Out in Force to Hear Speeches. At the Right Are German Young Men in a Land Labor Camp, While at the Top of the Page a Group of English Grls and Boys, Members of the "Keep Fit" Movement, Parade in the Last Lord Mayor's Show in London

WHAT IS THE AIM of good government? If it is not merely to give orders, but to draw out the best that is in the individual citizen, then the State must be based on a complete harmony between itself and a people grouped in free associations.

The corollary of this is that the citizen's proper environment is the *local* unit—one which is large enough to give a man the chance of expressing himself, and yet sufficiently small for him to have personal contact with the other members of the group, for this alone will ensure the right relationship between the individual and the group. If the unit of government is too big, the citizen is in danger of being treated as a means, and not as an end.

These fundamentals will be generally admitted, but there is often a failure to conform to them in practice. We have a lesson in the recent history of Germany, example of the organization of a whole nation, the like of which the world has never seen before. An outstanding illustration of what man can do and of what (according to the point of view) man should or should not do.

It is a lesson for the Western democracies, for apart from the reputed menace of Bolshevism from within and of threats from without, one of the strongest contributory causes of the rise of National Socialism was the social and political disintegration of Germany after the World War.

Many persons are inclined to judge Germany superficially and to suppose that it organizes only for war. This is not the case. It is organizing also for the purposes of peace—social, industrial and cultural.

Government implies the exercise of responsibility. In National Socialist Germany responsibility is concentrated in the Führer. In a free democracy we claim that it is diffused among the citizens at large. But for this two things are needed, money and a leisured class. Germany today has neither money nor a leisured class. Indeed, it may almost be said that the only peoples that can afford the luxury of free associations are the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations. All the greater need to show what they are worth!

Having none of these things, Germany, Italy and Russia say that for a nation to survive there is no other method than that of the totalitarian state. Consider what totalitarianism means. The Germany of 1938 has three characteristics. It has order, discipline and compulsion. It has centralization of government. And it has mass ideals, which are necessary for a mass society.

The battle of Waterloo was fought to overthrow a military dictatorship. The next Waterloo may be fought on the fields of commerce, industry and culture. What preparations are the Western democracies making to meet the challenge? Is arming for defense enough? It is one of two roads we may take. If we do, then we are accepting the challenge on the challenger's ground, that of *macht-politik*, the pursuit of material power and material progress. If that be our goal, what equipment have we to help us reach it?

Compulsions in democracies tend to be negative, for example to abstain from crime. There is no positive compulsion, as in Germany, to work, to become fit, physically and otherwise, for the duties of citizenship.

The Anglo-Saxon system of government is not uniform but multiform. Its social services such as public health, housing, relief and so forth, are operated for the greater part by the State, but in large measure also by voluntary agencies. This system is not centralized. Great emphasis is laid on local units of government, which enjoy a wide measure of independence.

Finally, should there be in the democratic national life some national cause, spirit or "ideology"? If so, *what* should it be?

The present age, it seems to me, believes neither in God nor in man, but in blind irrational forces, the reason of unreason. But cannot the Anglo-Saxon peoples show the world a yet more excellent way by believing both in God and man? That should be the goal and the ideal.

The national life of the Western democracies contains much that can contribute to development on these lines, for it is based on two main principles: the first is the freedom of the individual and the correlative duty of responsibility as citizen and neighbor; and the second, freedom of association and service within the unity of the State.

So far, at least, as the democratic countries are concerned, these two principles of voluntary responsibility and free association are justified on historical and psychological grounds. The art of self-government was learnt in the small town and village; it is the place of early association that most naturally evokes loyalty and service.

If this is correct, democracies must plan, both industrially and socially, in a manner to rekindle the spirit of the neighborhood, and counteract the effects of this atomistic society, the unnatural product of the industrial age.

It is in the local unit of government that this end can best be served; and it is here that the partnership between public and private service is most easily effected. The greatest task which lies before the Anglo-Saxon people is to show that freedom is compatible with order that discipline can be voluntarily assumed; and that diversity of means can be made to serve unity of purpose.

The nations which can reconcile these seemingly irreconcilables will have made the greatest contribution of all times to human progress.

It may be that mankind, in its long and arduous journey, has come to a crossroad. On one of the signposts is written the word "Things . . ."; on the other "Men." The first road leads through power and might, quantity and mass, material goods and the kingdoms of this world, what Bardyaev, whose words I use, calls "civilization." The other leads through quality, values, spiritual "goods" and what the same writer calls "culture." Whoso takes the first road uses men as means; whereas along the second road man is the end, and "things" are used only as means to its attainment. If we wish to follow the first road, we must employ compulsion, regimentation, centralization and uniformity; and if the second, freedom, individual responsibility, and variety.

BUNYAN'S GREAT STORY

By J. S. Braithwaite

Who would true valour see,
  Let him come hither;
One here will constant be,
  Come wind, come weather.
There's no discouragement
  Shall make him once relent
  His first avowed intent
    To be a pilgrim.
—JOHN BUNYAN

DO YOU ENJOY a good story? Who does not? Why are cinemas and theaters crowded, and why do their audiences contain not only the frivolously-minded but many grave and serious people as well, all intent on being told "a story"? It must be because of their expectation of awakened interest in living which they hope will result from a privileged view of the dexterous interweaving of characters in the story they are about to see and hear.

On stage or screen, there are presented to them phases of human experiences, not necessarily true, but certainly suggestive, which temporarily, at least, let down the bars of the drab prison wherein what they call their circumstances confine them. The worst of it is that our storytellers so often weave a plot that is quite unrelated to actual experience, and being moreover unworthy of any analytical consideration we emerge from these darkened chambers only too grateful that by lending our time and attention to such matters we have not forfeited our right to the good light of day and to normal living.

But once in a while we come away well rewarded, for the story which has been passing before us has called forth some deep inward response, and may even have altered the course of our lives, if only by a hair's breadth.

* * *

Naturally, the story which produces most effectively this kind of result is that one which, without affectation or dogmatic preaching, touches most nearly the very fiber of true being, for it is true being that most nearly concerns each one of us, whether he likes to admit it or not. The moral that such a story points is not necessarily some pious sentiment that the author may think it well to inculcate, but some tremendous mental upheaval indicative of the overturning process that must continually go on "until he come whose right it is."

"The Pilgrim's Progress" of John Bunyan, in connection with whom some celebrations are being held this year, seems to have combined both the pious sentiment and the mental upheaval, but being one of the transcendent masterpieces of literature it cannot be judged by any of the recognized canons of orthodoxy in storywriting. Suffice it to say that it approaches so near to the very essence of true being that its appeal has become almost universal, as much to children as to adults, and to all forms of religious belief. It has been printed in almost every known language. Perhaps it is that, at heart, every one of us is a pilgrim, and Bunyan, seemingly by accident but actually under divine guidance, touched this vital point with his pen and immediately became inspired.

For remember he was by trade a tinker and a mender of pots and pans. He had no skill as a wielder of the pen, and yet his style is a model of grace and sincerity, of limpid clarity and downright forthrightness. Great writers of modern times, such as G. Bernard Shaw, acknowledge their indebtedness to him and extol him as a master of style, even though both spelling and grammar were sometimes strangely awry. But he does "put over" what's on his mind. There is no beating about the bush. He goes directly to his theme, and in his great masterpiece, "The Pilgrim's Progress," he never forgets that he is telling a story—the journey from sense to Soul—and as this journey is one in which we are all interested, attention is riveted according as we believe that he is describing truly the spiritual experiences of his hero. The reader may not himself be capable of judging the accuracy of the description, but he is bound to feel intuitively that such purity and singleness of purpose must have a message for him, if he will open his mind to receive it.

* * *

It is very interesting to see how closely the opening sentences of Bunyan's book seem to follow the opening words of that other great story of a pilgrimage, Dante's "Inferno," written some 350 years earlier, for it is almost certain that Bunyan had never seen the latter or even heard of it.

Here is Dante:

> In the midway of this our mortal life, I found me in a gloomy wood astray. . . . How first I entered it I scarce can say, such sleepy dulness in that instant weighed my senses down.

Bunyan begins:

> As I walked through the wilderness of this world, I lighted on a certain place where was a Den, and I laid me down in that place to sleep: and as I slept I dreamed a dream.

Then like the modern film story, which seems to have borrowed its technique from this glorious allegory, he plunges straight into his narrative and we are off on that exciting journey.

Throughout the narrative, which has been aptly described as "the most lovable book in existence," there are gleams of ripe humor which bring home the truth of some words of Dr. Talmage quoted by Mrs. Eddy with approval in her "Miscellaneous Writings":

> There are wit, humor, and enduring vivacity among God's people.

To cite one instance of this humor:

The pilgrim is asking the one who helped him out of the Slough of Despond how it is that the place has never been mended, and it is explained to him that this slough is composed of all the fears and doubts and discouraging apprehensions which come to the sinner when he begins to be awakened out of his sinning condition. However, he is told, the King (Christ) has been trying through his surveyors (the clergy) to get it better, "yea and to my knowledge, said he, here have been swallowed up at least twenty thousand cartloads, yea, millions of wholesome instructions, that have at all seasons been brought from all places of the King's dominions, and they that can tell, say they are the best materials to make good ground of the place; if so be, it might have been mended, but it is the Slough of Despond still, and so will be when they have done what they can." So much for his estimate of all the good advice mortals give each other, and all the sermons they preach.

* * *

Such a cheerful spirit pervades this book that one would never guess, were it not on record, that the writer had spent some twelve years of his life imprisoned for the sake of his conscience.

It is probably best that one should read the book as a story and not for its theology, which latter, though often rather crude, is always absolutely sincere. But as pure allegory it probably has no equal, outside of the parables of the Master, and to those who can enjoy the use of narrative about quite ordinary things or circumstances as a kind of secret code to hidden or spiritual meanings, it is a perpetual joy.

Of Bunyan it must be said that he is one of the best illustrations of Bulwer Lytton's famous epigram: "Genius does what it must: talent does what it can."

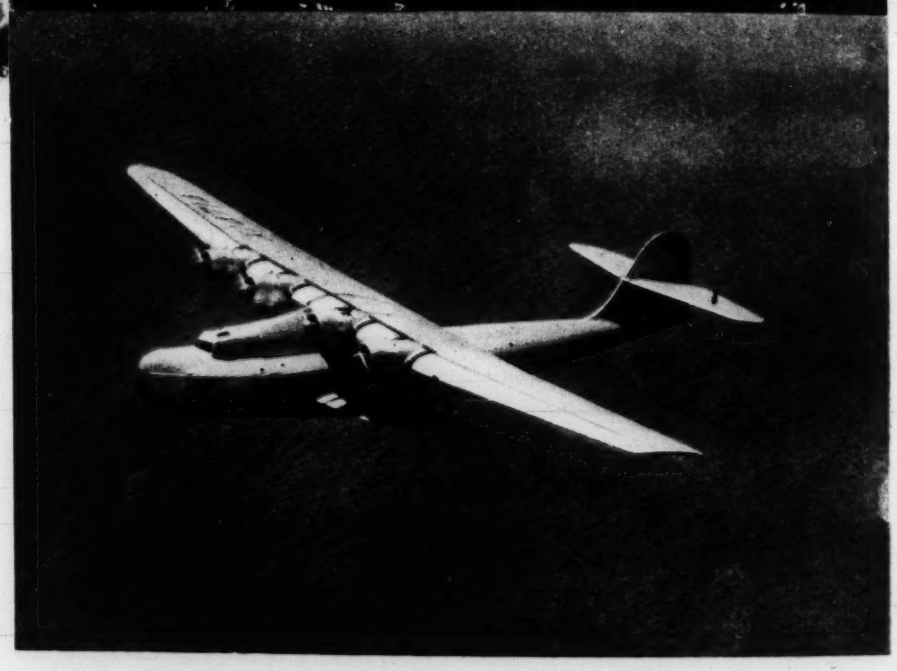
Unquestionably it was his loyalty to his conscience that subjected him to a trial "so as by fire." But in thinking of Bunyan we can feel that the temporary inconvenience of his prison was to him as nothing by comparison with the flame which burned within him, and which was destined, as he must in part have realized, to bring illumination to many another pilgrim.

Journalism Takes Wings

The "Roving Correspondent," a Product of Present-Day News Necessities, Now Flies in Swift Plane and Sea, Cities and Mountains, in His Quest for Facts and Enlightenment

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who Recently Completed a 20,000-Mile Airplane Tour of Latin America



Samuel H. Gottscho (Top)

LIGHTS AND WATER: New York City at Night, as Seen From Aloft on the Direct Course of American Airlines Planes Between Newark and Boston, Presents a Scene of Intense Activity to the Flying Journalist, While the China Clipper, Pan American Airways Ship on the Pacific Run, Surveys Great Unpeopled Seascapes

WHEN THE ATLANTIC CLIPPER roars through salt spray on her take-off for Europe within a few months, her first passenger list will consist of newsmen and newswomen, including Marjorie Shuler of The Christian Science Monitor staff.

When the Pacific Clipper made her initial passenger flight to Honolulu, and when Pan American Airways inaugurated its South American service, the press also was invited to make the first nonrevenue passage required by government regulations.

Scheduled passenger flying has a primary significance for the press, as newspapers have always reached out for every fresh aid in their task of quickly and accurately reporting events. Telegraph, telephone, teletype, radio, and airplanes mark the advance of journalism from town and city proportions to national and worldwide scope.

* * *

Four-wheeled and wingless, the taxi still serves for hurry-up city calls to the Court House or Capitol Hill. But when news breaks in Pittsburgh or St. Louis, South America or China, the special writer is likely to head for the nearest airport and its three-wheeled taxis with their long, tapering wings.

Journalism long ago worked out methods for covering the news as it breaks in strategic centers. Correspondents in Pittsburgh, for instance, could cover that CIO strike. But one of the most promising developments in journalism is the "roving correspondent," a specialist in labor problems or in some other field, who can bring a wide experience to bear on any given series of events.

In the past, correspondents of this sort have been limited by the time consumed in reaching a news scene. Aviation is changing this. On recent flying trips in the United States and around South America, the writer met several special writers on missions similar to his own.

* * *

The roving correspondent is not intended to take the place of those who remain constantly on duty to cover general news developments. But modern journalism increasingly demands specialists.

Take a subject like labor. In the United States agitation seethes beneath the surface from coast to coast. It is likely to break out anywhere. The specialist is needed to integrate the significance of scattered labor developments and analyze their meaning.

In national politics, primary elections in Iowa or Pennsylvania will be only another local election to many local reporters. Yet to a political analyst from Washington, the campaign and its results may carry meanings affecting national trends.

In the international field, satisfactory analysis of related but widely scattered events depends to an increasing extent upon first-hand, integrated knowledge. We live in the age of world forces. They sweep across national boundaries. Fascism and Communism reflect social and economic currents that stir men and nations from Europe to Asia, and throughout the Americas.

* * *

In the effort to clarify the confusion of world news, a special type of "news analyst" has been developed. He is usually stationed in the home office of his newspaper. He may write editorials, or a column of news and comment.

News analysts of yesterday sought to discern the import of events by drawing almost entirely on observations made by others. Indirect observation must remain a substantial part of news analysis, since even aviation cannot carry the analyzer in all directions at the same time. As for television and what it may come to mean—perhaps by that time everyone can analyze the news for himself, in front of his own synthetic hearthstone.

Occasional trips to Europe or Asia help the analyst to retain the feel of news in the making. But without aviation, such trips draw heavily on time. Now that South America is looming larger in world events, the news importance of aviation is underlined, because with planes the reporter can do things impossible only a few years ago. In time, roving correspondents and news analysts will fly to Europe just as they now do to South America and Asia.

The specific assignment given to me by my editors was to survey fascist trends throughout Latin America. Brazil had focussed world attention on the subject. There was no time to wait for slower means of transport. It would have taken a year or more to cover the territory outlined, and the subjects specified, without the use of airplanes. Without aviation, my findings in Venezuela—the first important stop—would be a year old before the final observations were made in Mexico. By air, the travel time was cut to 11 days, and the survey could be made in three months, from Boston to Boston by way of Buenos Aires.

En route, I met many professional men who were discovering that aviation broadens their work and makes it possible for them to cover great distances in comfort. There were educators, other newsmen, business executives, and government officials of many kinds.

* * *

In a typical shipload there were a majority to whom flying was a matter of course. As we took off over jungles, seas, or deserts, the Latin Americans settled down to their newspapers like commuters on their way in from Flatbush to New York City. Where aviation is the best or only means of transport, people rapidly accept it as part of the day's round.

For a newsman on roving assignment in South America, the tested regularity of the Pan American Airways service makes all the difference between doing the job or being bogged down. Literally, in many places, it is a choice between muleback or airplane. There is a direct connection between the recent and growing news interest in South America, and the steadily increasing travel over Pan American Airways. Soon Europe will be added to the system now linking the Americas, Alaska, and the Far East.

* * *

It is almost impossible for an air traveler in South America today to imagine what travel would be without planes, until he finds himself plunked down where there is no air service. I met several correspondents of American newspapers who fly the Andes or skim down through Central America when the news breaks. There is no rail connection south of Mexico, and even the Trans-Andean Railroad from Mendoza to Santiago, Chile, is not running all the way across at this time. Floods and a landslide interrupted communication early in 1934.

The Monitor's resident correspondent in Santiago, Chile, frequently flies the Andes to bring himself up to the minute on developments in Argentina or

...Planes Over Land

Uruguay. Occasionally he flies up the coast of Chile and strikes inland to the high Andes at La Paz, Bolivia.

South America still retains much of its national isolation, a heritage of geography and of methods of Colonial administration. Aside from aviation, the continent is still lacking in means of rapid transport between countries, on the whole. Yet each country of Latin America is highly individual. Newsmen in the field need to refresh themselves at frequent intervals by visits to the other countries if they are to understand the course of events in the continent. Aviation supplies wings for this journalistic necessity.

Planes are the more welcome because Latin American papers generally tend to limit the space they devote to news from other Latin American countries. Every important development in Europe is followed closely, and events in the United States receive considerable attention. But there is a surprising lack of interest in neighboring countries, with some exceptions. This makes it imperative for a resident correspondent in any given country to fly out occasionally and bring himself up to date.

South America also has comparatively few resident correspondents of American and European newspapers. The roving correspondent therefore performs a special service in giving primary coverage on news trends that may have gone largely unnoticed.

* * *

In previous newspaper work in America, Europe, and Asia, I have never found the travel ingredient so pleasant as on this Latin American trip. There is little if anything to choose among the air lines over which I traveled, in point of courtesy, reliability, and quality of equipment. In fact, my two Andes flights over Pan American-Grace Airways were in exactly the kind of 21-passenger ship that carried me from Boston to New York over American Airlines, from New York to Miami over Eastern Air Lines, through Central America on the western division of Pan American Airways, and home through Brownsville over Braniff Airways and American Airlines. The Boeings used on my two Andes flights in Colombia over the excellent Scadta system are the same type flown on many American runs.

Looking back on my trip, the Pan American Clippers stand out, for in them I first flew seaward and learned the unimaginable beauties of Caribbean flight. Next to ocean flying, night flying is my choice.

The flight from Boston to New York, or from New York to Miami, makes this business of being a newsman on distant assignment a pleasant thing. It reminds me of the time at Lake George in New York State some years ago. We were covering an industrial conference at Silver Bay. There was plenty of work, and some night sessions, but one afternoon while lolling on the prow of a boat in a bathing suit, I was impelled to remark: "And they pay me to do this!"

In behalf of the news fraternity, let me add that our hours may be 24 per day, so if we have a little fun now and then, no one should mind. It is definitely fun to sail through the luminous sky over the velvet-blue-black countryside with its candle-lit villages and cities of jeweled light.

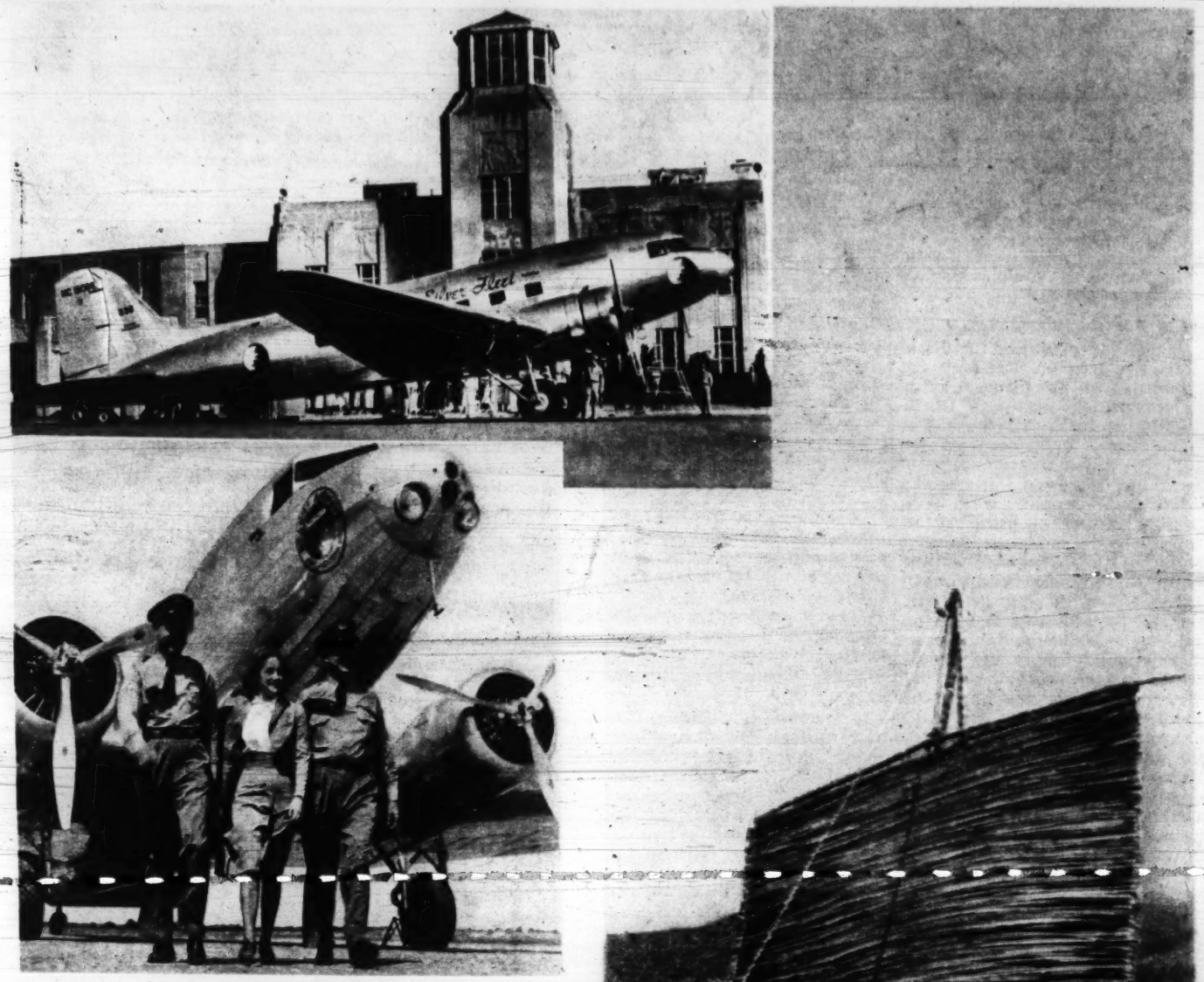
Cities from the air at night become new, no matter how often you have visited them, lived or worked in them. Jacksonville and Miami combine water reflections with their patterns of lights. On my way home the Braniff Airways portion north of Brownsville was made at night. On rolling Texas plains there were torch-cities of orange flame where new oil wells were being brought in. They spread beneath the plane and were spotted on other fields to the horizon.

Another memorable night flight was from Chicago to New York, nonstop. We picked up a 65-mile tailwind. The American Airlines pilot throttled his two engines down until we seemed to be floating, yet were covering the ground at 230 miles an hour.

So quiet was this flight that the tip of the plane's wing seemed barely to move beneath the stars. Toledo and Cleveland, seen on a clear night from an altitude of 8,000 feet, seem like webs of light suspended in space.

Possibly in time even these marvels will become commonplace. Already I find myself inclined to look out of the window rarely if at all when flying over level portions of the Midwest by day. But the experience of quickly negotiating those vast level expanses will continue to grow in importance for the newsman.

Speed is of the essence in both news and aviation. They are destined to fly on together.



ALONG THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER: The Crew of a Braniff Airways Ship Set Feet on the Ground as the Peripatetic Photo-Journalist Points His Camera. Above Is an Eastern Air Lines Ship Which Has Delivered at Least One Newspaperman at Miami, Whence He Is to Take Off for South America

W. R. Grace & Co.

THE COLOR OF THE ANDES: Not Even the Remote Lake Titicaca, 12,500 Feet High, Escapes the Eye of Journalist and Photographer, Who Would Interview the Four Peruvian Navigators in Their Balsa Boat If Only They Could Speak the Native Inca Tongue

Among the New Books

The Christian Church, Still the Hope of the World

The Church Takes Root in India, by Basil Mathews. New York: Friendship Press. $1.

The Church Can Save the World, by Samuel M. Shoemaker. New York: Harper. $1.50.

WITH HIS ACCUSTOMED clarity of thought and facility of expression, Dr. Mathews presents an attractive picture of the present status of Christianity in India. To those who have visited India but casually, taking away only a picture of swarming crowds of brown white-clad people, this book presents a pleasing contrast. To those who, having read "Mother India," retain a picture of unhappy and immoral conditions in the temples, it is a sure corrective. Dr. Mathews in his long sojourn in India has found conditions which are in sharp contrast to the sordidness that characterizes so much of the writing pertaining to this charming country. He proves the old adage that one finds what he is looking for.

In searching for signs of awakening among the masses of India the author found much of beauty, friendliness, and true Christian character, the result of tireless work of innumerable missionaries and Christian workers, who for the privilege of helping a people to a better outlook, were willing to live under conditions quite unsatisfactory to the pleasure lover. Accordingly, this volume contains a note of joyous realization of the fruits of many labors. It presents many charming pictures of life in the villages of India, and the accounts of the Christian workers, of men and women like Dr. Stanley Jones, Sherwood Eddy, Dr. Mott, and Dr. Scudder, are inspiring both in their revelation of the spirit and of the works accomplished by these self-sacrificing missionaries.

The early chapters of the book deal with Indian life of today as seen through understanding eyes. The later chapters deal with the missionary movement in India, with some assessment of results. To those interested in the awakening of this ancient people to the trend of modern thought and Christian ideals, the book furnishes much valuable information, written in an appealing style.

* * *

In common with many Christian leaders, Dr. Shoemaker is convinced that the Christian Church, that is, the true Church, has the ability to heal the troubles of the world. The forces of evil which are at present dealing such heavy blows at the very foundations of civilization are better organized than are the forces of good. Hence evil seems to be winning. To believe that these forces of evil will ultimately prevail is either to doubt the presence of omnipotent good or the inability of the Church to utilize this power in the defense of society. Hence, the call is to establish a "spiritual front" comprising all Christians of conviction, faith, and good will, and the desire to aid humanity in resisting the types of evil which at present seem so threatening and so dominant. The call is to array the power of Spirit against the forces of darkness, against the front of materialism, hatred, and lust for power.

The author states his conviction in these words: "I believe that the churches are the natural place (though by no means the only place) to look for this kind of force; and that there are within them tons of spiritual dynamite, in moral and spiritual conviction, waiting for some fire to set it off." And he strives to kindle the fire in stirring chapters in which he elucidates and enlarges his conviction. Dr. Shoemaker is in no doubt as to the seriousness of the situation which confronts humanity today. The reign of might, disregard for the liberty so dearly bought through the centuries, the evils embodied in the ideologies which subordinate the individual to the State, that is, collectivism versus individualism, the disregard for the teachings of Christianity—these are some of the evils to be combated by the power of Spirit. And the call is not alone to the membership of the Christian Church, but to all who, sensing the dangers, stand for the right of Spirit against the evils of materiality.

Lack of fellowship among Christians is posited as one reason for the present crisis, and the fellowship of the Church is to be enlisted in the great campaign. "The issue," says he, "is clear. We must choose between a spiritual revolution voluntarily undertaken and a material revolution involuntarily endured." And he sees no choice of issues. Already the conflict is drawn. It lies between the material foundation of life and the spiritual, between the reign of Christ and the rule of antichrist. While we may not choose the conflict, we may yet choose the side on which our forces will be enlisted. Neutrality is unthinkable. "We must choose between the hate-born onslaught against God and His plan by the forces of materialism and moral decay, or the mighty march against evil of the determined forces of God." And he sees as these determined forces, the forces of Christendom, plus all who sense the situation and are prepared to array themselves on the right side.

* * *

Dr. Shoemaker in a final chapter goes specifically into a plan for creating the spiritual front which he envisages as the only means of resistance to the forces of evil. He would heal the indifference of the Church, the inertia which prevails. He would gather huge numbers of the clergy in great meetings where the warfare of this spiritual front as God reveals His plan would be organized and implemented. There must be an awakening. The old ways have failed. Truth must be seen afresh! These modern crusaders must avail themselves of what has been learned by experience. Denominational differences must be given up and unity of method be linked with unity of purpose. Sin is to be recognized and healed in order to prepare this twentieth century army for the campaigns ahead.

No one can read this attractive volume without catching something of the militant Christian spirit of the author. It undoubtedly represents the firm conviction of many who are alive to the world's problems.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

JACKET DESIGN FOR "WOMEN OF THE WILDERNESS"

Roots of Feminism in America

Women of the Wilderness, by Margaret Bell. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

MARGARET BELL, in writing "Women of the Wilderness," has quoted a sentence from "Sketches in Criticism," by Van Wyck Brooks, to explain the method she followed in presenting her material: "History consists not of statistics but of the effort of humanity along the lines that feed and express humanity."

"Women of the Wilderness" is, as the use of the quotation implies, an interpretation rather than a marshaling of external facts. It tells what it meant—what it must have meant, in the author's opinion—to be a woman, weighted with the toil and responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood, in the infant years of New England. It traces in the experiences of Colonial women of the first generation the earliest budding of the latter-day American woman. The book is, in short, an account of the founding of Plymouth and the Bay Colony, written from a feminist viewpoint.

In years it covers the period from 1620 to about 1660, the period from the December day when Mary Chilton, according to legend, stepped on Plymouth Rock to the June morning when Mary Dyer paid with her life for preaching Quaker doctrine in Boston. Mrs. Bell's long list of women of the wilderness includes Alice Southworth, who married Governor Bradford; Priscilla Alden; Susanna White, who became Edward Winslow's second wife; the Widow Elizabeth Warren, who was one of America's first businesswomen; Mary Carpenter, who demonstrated that a spinster could have a full and happy life, and Elizabeth Pole or Poole, another "ancient mayde," who was the founder of Taunton. Here, too, are Margaret Winthrop, who was not much of a feminist in her complete submergence in her husband's life; Lady Arabella Johnson, an earl's daughter and little fitted to wilderness living; Anne Bradstreet, the first American poetess, and chief of all, the little woman who preached "better gospell than any of your blackcoates that have been at the Niunneversity" —Anne Hutchinson.

The author has dramatized the reactions of these women to their new environment. Physical discomforts and new experiences are subordinated, in the telling, to their inner struggles, ideals, and disillusionments. Much of this has to be derived by inference from a word here, a sentence there, in old letters and journals. Much of it is taken from traditions or from books of historical reference. In a few details there are errors—as in calling Mary Dyer "the pretty milliner." Pretty we know she was, on the word of no less an authority than John Winthrop, but it was her husband, William, who was the "Mylliner": i. e., a dealer in goods from Milan. What Mrs. Bell has been most concerned to do, and has done well, is to search the hearts of these women, and especially to note their moments of rebellion.

No doubt the author has read into those hearts more than their owners knew of. It is likely to be so when we look back upon folk of an earlier time and interpret them in the light of what has happened since that time. She is a little harder, too, on the men of the time than she needs to be—difficult and unseeing though they were—and does not give full consideration to John Winthrop's chief business, the conservation of the colony. But the story of the founders has often been told; Mrs. Bell speaks for those who have had fewer spokesmen.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The South American Handbook, 1938 (Trade and Travel Publications, Ltd.). Fifteenth annual edition of a valuable reference work.

Signpost, by W. G. McMinnies (Washburn). $2.50). "A confidential motor guide to British inns." With maps and illustrations.

Singing for Power, by Ruth Murray Underhill (University of California, $2). A study of the songs of the Papago Indians of Southern Arizona.

1938 in Europe, edited by Eugene Fodor (Houghton Mifflin, $3.90). Latest edition of an exhaustive and entertaining travel annual.

Paintings by James McNeill Whistler, introduction by James Laver (The Studio, $2.50). Color plates of eight of the most famous pictures.

Indian Temples: 136 photographs chosen and annotated by Odette Bruhl, with a preface by Sylvian Levi (Oxford, $3).

New Occupations for Youth, by T. Otto Nall (Association Press. $1.75). A guide for parents and teachers.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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When Writers Talk—Defense of the Duke of Windsor—A London Letter

The Windsor Tapestry, by Compton Mackenzie. London: Rich & Cowan. 16s.

Kilvert's Diary, Selections from the Diary of the Rev. Francis Kilvert Chosen, edited and introduced by William Plomer. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d.

Late Summer, by Barbara Wilson. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

IN ENGLAND A PUBLIC meeting of writers is not, as in France, the diplomatic service, and it is very difficult in consequence to get the more presentable celebrities to anything more than a respectable charity. Literature knows too well its shame. In consequence the crowded meeting against fascism, organized by the Association of Writers for Intellectual Liberty, and held at the Queens Hall, was really remarkable. I have been to many smaller meetings, but there we were all too plainly a lot of outsiders. We looked Bloomsbury and we were Bloomsbury. It was a horrible sight. But at the Queens Hall, Literature itself turned up, and not merely the left-wing rabble. Afterwards it was rumored that figures like Sir Hugh Walpole, Desmond MacCarthy, Charles Morgan and Compton Mackenzie had been got there under the pretense that they were being taken to the Royal Enclosure. However, once there, they spoke up; or at least they spoke, for audibility is not a primary characteristic of writers.

* * *

It is not usual for writers to provide sensations. That, in England, is always left to painters and especially at the annual mourning for British art held at Burlington House. But there was a sensation at the Queens Hall. It was made by Mr. Compton Mackenzie. Other writers merely spoke. They declared against fascism as one might declare a bazaar open. Mr. Mackenzie orated. Torrents of eloquence flowed from him. He waved his arms. Yes, in England, he actually waved his arms. He punched the air, he clawed the air, he leapt, and when at last he had ended his peroration, he sank back into his chair panting and exhausted, like an actor of the old school. People still come to me and say, "But he waved his arms." I can tell you, it was a performance, a romantic performance in the grand manner. Some notion of his effect will be gathered from the disapprobation which came from the Communists, who said it was too like Hitler for their taste.

Now in "The Windsor Tapestry," which is called a study of the life, heritage and abdication of H. R. H. The Duke of Windsor, Mr. Mackenzie has performed a similar and romantic tour de force. Like a proper Scotsman—or is it a Scottish Nationalist?—he is for the King over the Water. Shocked—as who can fail to be—by the curious change of mind which came over the almost official Mr. Hector Bolitho, indignant about the gossip and calumny which have been spread about the Duke, and the treatment he received after the abdication, Mr. Mackenzie writes a brilliant study of the history of the early Georges, proceeds to an exhaustive analysis of the equivocations of the Church of England about the remarriage of divorced persons, and comes latest to what may be assumed to be the Duke's case, personal and political, against Earl Baldwin and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The book is eloquently written and rises to heights of invective and withering irony, particularly at the Earl's and the Archbishop's expense, as it follows its heroic course.

The immediate criticism of Mr. Mackenzie's book is that it is both too early and too late. Very much too late, in one respect, for the heroic view of kingship which he seems to hold died out with the Stuarts. And it is precisely that suggestion of leadership which Mr. Mackenzie saw in the potentialities of the Duke's career, that made many, who disliked the church's anger and the Cabinet's iron hand in the velvet glove, feel that political wisdom was on the unchivalrous side. The view may be wrong. But until all the documents are available (which will not be for a very long time) and historians are freed from the censorship of the law of libel, it will be impossible to know what really took place or whether there was in fact a real struggle not merely for power, but for extra power, between the Prime Minister and the King, as Mr. Compton Mackenzie suggests.

A lot of fine words were spoken at the time; there was a terrible amount of what in England is called "gravity," a word which covers a multitude of intrigues. Neither Mr. Mackenzie nor anyone else except the actors in that drama can do more than guess at the essence of the matter. But a more prosaic and less ardent mentality than Mr. Mackenzie's might have noted that the nature of the English monarchy has changed.

* * *

The Rev. Francis Kilvert's diary is a most charming and vivid account of rural Victorian England in the seventies, entirely free from that stilted and priggish manner common to diarists but moving as naturally as the likable talk of an observant man. Lady Wilson's "Late Summer" takes the same sort of scene into Edwardian times, and if her book halts undecidedly between fiction and pure reminiscence, she, too, quietly catches the round of country life: the first motorcar with its inevitable breakdown, the talk about horses, sewing meetings and heirlooms, the late summer of a society which has gone.

—V. S. PRITCHETT

Chaucerian Words in the Georgia Swamps

Suwannee River, by Cecile Hulse Matschat. Illustrated by Alexander Key. New York: Farrar & Rhinehart. $2.50.

ALTHOUGH Mrs. Rawlings's "The Yearling" has anticipated some of her thunder, still, fortunate indeed among writers of river books is Mrs. Matschat, for to the pen of this author of the third book in the series of the Rivers of America has fallen what is probably America's most romantic and unusual river. Not only is Suwannee (I wonder where Mrs. Matschat got that extra *n*) the title of a song; its valley is as individual and romantic as its *ee* place-names: Withlacoochee, Wannee, Olustee, Okefenokee, to mention only a few in its basin. In its valley mix Mayan, Seminole, Spanish, French, English, Scotch-Irish, and Negro traditions.

Like her predecessors in this interesting series, Mrs. Matschat does not stick very close to the river. In a flat-bottomed boat she journeys all the 240 miles of channel from the Okefenokee Swamp to the Gulf of Mexico without mentioning a single town-landing or the passing of a single river craft. Yet the river is navigable for steamboats to the village of New Troy, 65 miles from its mouth.

What interests her is the Okefenokee Swamp, which is the source of the Suwannee River. Here in the middle of a dark, mysterious, reptilian land of runs, spongy ground, bottle-necked cedars, and Spanish moss live a people cantankerous and independent as the Kentucky mountaineers. For all their mixed race, for all the luxuriant semi-tropical vegetation and Pierre Loti landscape which surrounds them, they are very Saxon in speech and custom. They hold house-raisings and quilting bees, they eat meals of rich, spicy food whose abundance reminds one of old pioneer days when food was an almost negligible item of expense. They dance on the puncheon floors of their cabins to the fiddle and the banjo. They play dancing and romping games, "Steelin' Partners," "Fancy Four," and "Twistification," all played to music.

They tell tall tales of Indian and Negro source. They sing ballads of native origin, and also like "Lord Randall," of English and Scottish provenience. Their speech is racy of the swamp. In it Americanisms like "short sweetnin'" (sugar) and "long sweetnin'" (honey to the swamp folk, molasses to the mountain people) mix with Old Scottish and North England dialectical words in current usage centuries before Chaucer. Indeed the context in which the swamp people use "blakeberyed" (astray, wandered away) may well throw light on a line of uncertain meaning in Chaucer's Preamble to "The Pardoner's Tale":

I rekke never whan that they been beryed,
Though that hir soulés goon a-blakeberyed.

It interests me enormously to think that the speech of these Georgia and Florida swamp folk preserves word meanings which can illuminate tales written more than 500 years ago in the England from which came what they call their gre-gre-gran' paws. Shut off from "far Amerika," the outside world which they distrust with all the insularity of the illiterate, they have preserved in language, tale, song and custom much that is of great interest, both to the general reader and to the philologist and folklorist.

It is a happy circumstance that this particular river, swamp, valley, and people should have fallen into the hands of a writer who is something of a botanist, a biologist, a folklorist and a woman of imagination. Full of enthusiasm for her subject, Mrs. Matschat has collected fascinating data on the plants, birds, animals, and "humans" of the Okenfenokee Swamp, and she has put her material together well. Only occasionally, as in her lecture on orchids to the half-breed Black Ben, does the reader feel the material is being forced a little arbitrarily into a stiff and wooden form. Her description of the battle between the rooters, or wild hogs, and alligators on Lost Island; of the cranes dancing at mornglome on the shore of the lake; of the Negroes beating hands and feet to drum in the firelight of the jungle clearing; of a party in the Negro quarters of a plantation, these are memorable events.

R. M. H.

Living in England, 1936

The Day Before Yesterday, by G. B. Harrison. London: R. Cobden-Sanderson. 15s.

DR. HARRISON is known as the compiler of that fascinating series of "Elizabethan Journals" which gave a day-to-day account of the happenings that interested the people of England during a few years at the latter part of the sixteenth century. He has now done the same thing for 1936—that year that began with the passing of King George V, and ended with the abdication of Edward VIII, and the accession of George VI; that saw the outbreak of the Spanish war, the conquest of Abyssinia, the end of the League of Nations' experiment with sanctions, and the German military occupation of the Rhineland.

This, however, is far from being merely a diary of major historical events; it aims at recapturing the contemporary mood, upon which the influence of the "item of popular interest," no matter how trivial or ephemeral it may be, cannot be discounted. London is concerned to hear of another battle in Abyssinia, and flocks to see Cambridge victorious in the boat race; there is much discussion of the Government's statement of its Palestine policy, and no little laughter over the case of the "borrowed" omnibus at Dartford; if the Constitution is in the balance, it must not be forgotten that so, too, is the first Test Match—for it was by no means forgotten at the moment. The singular, the sensational, and the amusing, the day's wonder of this circle and that, emerge from the obscurity that time has laid upon these parts of the canvas, and the picture assumes a little of the values that it had for those who first looked upon it.

Only a little, of course; for these happenings are at once so near and yet so far. We view them in perspective, and are aware of a significance that we could not suspect at the time; and we experience also their repercussions, which arouse the emotions of today too strongly to permit the recapture of those of the day before yesterday.

Dr. Harrison has relied entirely upon The Times of London for his information. He has achieved his object; and the result is a chronicle whose value should increase with time.

Verse, Light to Serious

Poems, New and Selected, by Melville Cane. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.

MELVILLE CANE'S poetry scuttles from light to serious, never very light nor very serious. His is a tenuous art, dependent for effect upon impact. A great deal of the present volume is in free verse, after the manner of John Gould Fletcher, and on the whole with better results. When Mr. Cane turns to rhyme in a serious vein he exhibits little imagination. Here are examples: dark, spark; grave, save; kernel, eternal; fly, sky; light, night—this is the pattern of the last verse of "We Are As Fireflies."

In the field of light verse Mr. Cane is most successful in his "Orchestra Notes."

Pity the wretched harp-player.
Lord, he must suffer a pang or two,
Sitting up there
For the whole of a symphony,
Plucking no more than a twang or two.

Many will also appreciate his barb at Wagner:

Apparently the Nibelungs
Were never cursed with feeble lungs.

He also observes:

Walter Savage Landor
Never used and/or.

This reviewer finds Mr. Cane's "Dawn Has Yet to Ripple In" the best thing in the present collection. The book, as a whole, would have been better for a more judicious pruning.

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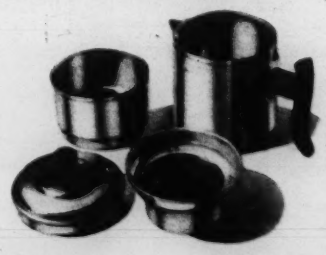

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Quaint Dolls of Yesteryear

IN THE SHADOW OF the Ringling Theater in Baraboo, Wis., northern home of the circus Ringlings, stands a quaint little two-story shop. On the window is the name "Trimpey." Its shelves are filled with glassware of an early era, now much sought after; first editions which have become collectors' items. Its walls are hung with old-fashioned prints. Its floors display fine house furnishings, dating back two generations or more.

Attracting everyone's attention are The Dolls, each a close piece culled by Mrs. Alice Kent Trimpey from the world of make-believe for enough years to qualify her as one of the veteran doll collectors.

The story of The Dolls opens with the advent of Becky, Christmas gift of a grown-up sister to 4-year-old Alice Kent. The darling of Alice during the next five years, Becky, thereafter remained in an attic trunk, until 20 years ago, when the "little mother," grown to womanhood, "brought out" the charming child of her youthful fancy into her own circle, and decided to adopt all the dolls she could find who seemed worthy companions for Becky.

During the last two decades, Mrs. Trimpey and her husband have shared the Baraboo home with The Dolls, whose ranks have gradually been increased to about 100. Today, the collection is valued at $10,000. While some go in for modern dolls of every sort, Mrs. Trimpey's interest has never strayed from antique dolls . . . dolls with a history.

❦ ❦ ❦

Mrs. Trimpey's friends finally persuaded her to submit the story of part of her collection to a publisher, and 15,000 copies were printed in 1935, with photographic portraits made by Mr. Trimpey. Fan mail reverberations are still being heard. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, whose dolls are in the Smithsonian Institution, was one who wrote to say that "I had a doll like Becky and an old spotted cat."

Matriarch of the Trimpey dolls is Mrs. Ray, who dates from the reign of Queen Anne of England. Purchased from a Londoner, wooden Mrs. Ray, who is 225 years old, wears nearly all of the original clothing—a very stiff silk brocade dress with a hoop skirt; a little yellow silk petticoat and corset cover, shaped with the tiniest whalebones and laced, like a dress, with a gold cord through delicately embroidered eyelets. There are leather shoes and a pocket tied around the waist. Her type is frequently seen in Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of children.

Mrs. Ray is a costume doll, designed to be sent to royal families to show the fashions, then to be passed along.

Queen Victoria, as a child, probably gave tea parties for small, jointed, wooden creatures like Mrs. Trimpey's Queen Victoria doll, which supposedly was made at least 120 years ago. It wears the original dress with eyelet trimming.

❦ ❦ ❦

One doll's china hair dress is a copy of Mary Todd's before she was married to Abraham Lincoln. The black tresses are caught in a net of gold luster. Mrs. Trimpey's Jenny Lind doll, 1850, has hair that dips over the ears. On occasions she wears a bit of lace and a few flowers in her hair, so often seen in portraits of the "Swedish Nightingale."

Abigail's ankles are large and ugly, but her head is something to dream about. It bears the maker's name, "Greiner's Patent Heads, Pat. March, 1858." During years of hardship, Abigail's sawdust filling had ebbed away, she had been padded and repadded until her upholstering was a bit lumpy. Now, however, with body mended, and dressed in lavender silk, she is a worthy companion of Becky and five little English dolls, bought for Mrs. Trimpey, after months of search, by a London dealer.

MAN OF THE WORLD
Gallant Major Du Pont Has Sailed the Seven Seas Since the 1850's

The dealer unearthed them in the attic of an apothecary shop with stock put away 125 years before. It was a sorrowful Mrs. Trimpey who retired the night after she received the dolls, for whom she had cherished such high hope. The cracks of years had played havoc with once lovely faces of wax. But they were left near a radiator that evening, and by morning their waxen countenances softened with the heat and the yawning wrinkles almost disappeared! A massage assisted the rejuvenation. Clarissa today has faultless complexion and vivacious smile.

Upon her arrival from Boston with a consignment of rugs, Emeline's unkempt appearance, buttonless velvet dress, stockings falling over her shoes, disconcerted even Mrs. Trimpey. She turned out to be a lady, however, when refurbished. The maker's name on the soles of her shoes, her ball-bearing, bisque head, the earrings beneath her black, silk hair proves her French origin, probably, about 1860.

Kate Veederschiehl, a late arrival with a rare wax personality, has a bustle that is a marvelous piece of upholstery, worn for 90 years.

❦ ❦ ❦

A head of wax is the pride of Minerva of the silken curls and crude, but exceedingly uncommon, body. The way she holds her waxen head and disports her fragile figure bespeaks her gentle birth. She left England for America in 1800, but she has neither wrinkled nor soiled her original clothing in all those years. Her type is seldom seen, fragility having contributed to the disappearance of most of her contemporaries.

Sad-eyed Tillie, about whose early owner Mrs. Trimpey has been able to discover nothing, takes tea with silk-frocked Becky every now and then. Again she just sits all day long with her rubber face on Becky's shoulder, listening, one fancies, to tales of other tea parties under the old "grapevine tree." Judging from Tillie's hair style and slippers, she has worn that woebegone expression since about 1831.

Polly, along with bolts of muslin, piles of shoes, and dishes, inhabited a box in an attic from the early 1860's, until Mrs. Trimpey rescued her at an auction to settle an estate. Polly lived in a mysterious old house, which was closely guarded for years because it sheltered a box in which diamonds were hidden.

It is not at all surprising that among such lovely ladies a lone gentleman like gallant Major DuPont, with eyebrows and lashes of real hair, should be lionized. A life so crammed with adventure as was that of the wax Major in his prime is hard to equal. Discovered in Paris by the captain of a whaling vessel, the Major sailed the seven seas, and in the end was taken ashore in an antique chest containing the captain's belongings when his vessel went down in a storm in New York Harbor. The Major has managed to keep his original black broadcloth suit with the gold braid and buttons from wearing threadbare, and he's never seen abroad without his sword. Costume dolls of the Major's wax type, made by the French about 1850, supplanted the china and papier-mâché heads.

A SIZABLE FAMILY UNDER ONE ROOF
Mrs. Alice Kent Trimpey and Her Home in Baraboo, Wisconsin, Which Houses Also About 100 Antique Dolls. The Group of Dolls Above Dates From 1860 to 1880

SAD-EYED TILLIE
This Rare, Rubber-Faced Young Lassie First Saw the Dawn in 1831

Through the remarkable Trimpey collection may be traced the changes in dolls of the past two centuries. Earliest dolls of historical time were made of wood put together with tiny pegs, and had painted faces. Their successors about 1800 had papier-mâché heads, with mature faces and bodies of kid or cambric, hands and feet of wood. About 1850, dolls with younger faces became numerous, and someone had the idea of dipping papier-mâché heads in wax. Wax dolls rose in popularity. It was during the late 40's and on through the 60's that china heads and the Greiner patent composition heads came into existence. The latter were made in Pennsylvania by a man trained in German doll factories.

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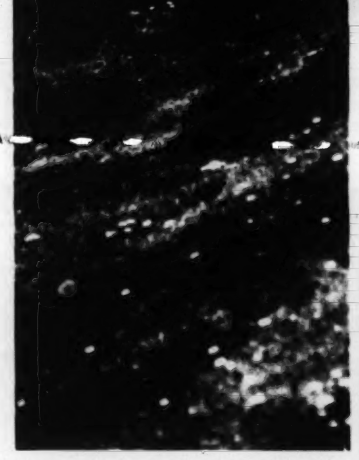
By No Man's Leave

By JOHN RITCHEY

The great wheel turns impersonally now;
The Summer comes by no man's word or will.
No human voice says on what day or how
Shoots may arise to house the daffodil.
No proclamation stirs the logy bees
On patriotic errands from the hive.
The grass returns in spite of man's decrees,
Its one intent is only to survive.

No man has ever slowed the time by might
That marks the vernal flux; the buds ascend
Unregimented, thrusting to the light,
And on no boundary do the birds depend.
The season's brotherhood securely fed
And sown in peace, in peace is harvested.

Britain Preserves Her Beauty



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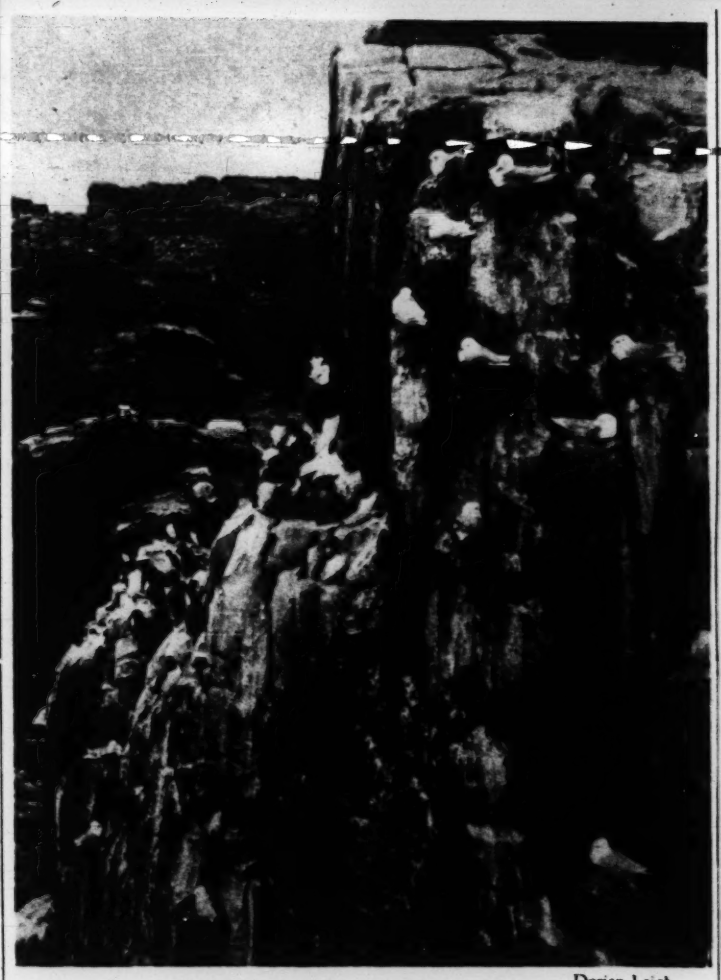
AVEBURY VILLAGE, WILTSHIRE
Part of This Village, Which Is Viewed Here From the Earthen Ramparts, Is Preserved by the National Trust



Dorien Leigh

SANCTUARY FOR FEATHERED VISITORS
Because of National Trust Protection, Guillemots and Kittiwakes Are Safe From Interference at the Farne Islands

PART OF THE LIZARD DOWNS, CORNWALL
This Delightful Stretch of English Coastline Will Be Saved From Molestation

GREAT BRITAIN is not the only country that is co-operating to preserve the beauty of England. The English National Trust is at present organizing an appeal for funds to purchase and maintain the small cottage at Cockermouth in Cumberland where William Wordsworth was born. A supplementary appeal has been launched in Los Angeles by the film actor, David Thursby, who also is a native of Cockermouth.

An effort is being made by the National Trust to raise a further £10,500 to safeguard the Manifold Valley and Dovedale, in Derbyshire, where Izaak Walton used to fish. The sum of £3,800 is needed to protect the ancient stones at Avebury, and nearly as much is required for Highcombe Bottom in the famous Devil's Punchbowl, near Hindhead, Surrey.

* * *

In recent years the National Trust has extended its protection over many of Britain's loveliest stretches of scenery. It possesses now some 305 properties, as far apart as the Farne Islands and the Lizard Downs. Its jurisdiction extends over 45,262 acres. It holds another seven properties under very long leases, and a further 16,489 acres are protected by covenant. Yet there is plenty of room for progress still. The total area controlled by the National Trust does not by any means equal the area of Rutland, which is England's smallest county.

There are roads in England that are more than 1,800 years old. Some of these, such as the road from London to Bath, and the Great North Road, carry a huge quantity of traffic even today. But these ancient roads are but children compared with the Ridgeway, which dates from the Stone Age.

It runs along the crest of the Downs from the Thames Valley in the direction of Avebury. It passes within a few miles of Wantage, a Downland village that has a statue of Alfred standing in the middle of its market square.

Centuries ago, the Ridgeway was a busy track. Now it is almost utterly deserted. It runs under the bastions of Uffington Camp, one of England's greatest earthworks. The Camp has a deep vallum 200 yards in diameter, and is some 900 feet above sea level. On the side of the hill, whose summit is crowned by the Camp and the Ridgeway, is cut out the greatest of England's many White Horses. The first reference to this horse in documentary form is found in a Cartulary of the Abbey of Abingdon, in the reign of Henry II, in the second half of the twelfth century. The horse is 374 feet long, and can be seen on a clear day for a distance of 20 miles. It is now thought to be the work of the ancient British tribe called the Belgae.

The Ridgeway is not one of the beauty spots of England that are protected by the National Trust, so the Berkshire County Council makes an effort to keep out motorcars, which break up the grass surface of the road. Both the White Horse and Uffington Camp are under the guardianship of the Office of Works. Even after an area has come into the possession of the National Trust vigilance has to be maintained. For example, during 1937, many pounds had to be spent protecting National Trust property from brambles and nettles at Appledore, gorse at Combe Hill, heath fires at Dunkery, rabbits at Figsbury Rings and Pentire, and litter at Windermere.

* * *

Within a dozen miles of the center of London lies Epping Forest. It is some 6,000 acres in extent, nearly twice what it was in 1871, and is preserved for all time. In the heart of the forest there is a tiny church, close to which Tennyson wrote much of his poetry. Between 1851 and 1871 Epping Forest conceded more of its land to builders than it had lost in the previous two and a half centuries.

In 1871 the Epping Forest Fund Committee and the City of London took up the defense of the fast vanishing wood. In 1874 the Master of the Rolls gave judgment against the land takers, after litigation costing £40,000. In 1931 the 37 acres of the adjoining Knighton Woods were added. Forty miles of roads were built. Epping Forest remains a center of riding.

H. H.

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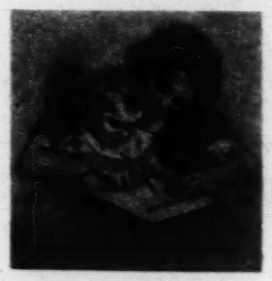

"Her First Letter"

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In Memory of a Gallant Daughter

SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS are being held in Bamburgh, England, on Sept. 7 to mark the centenary of Grace Darling's famous sea rescue, one of the most gallant in the history of British seamanship.

It was on a stormy September night in 1838 that the Forfarshire bound from Hull to Dundee with 63 men, women and children aboard, was flung on to the big Harker Rocks off the Northumberland coast. A moment later another sea lifted the vessel farther on to the rocks and it broke in half, the after portion being swept away. The survivors on the fore part of the ship managed to clamber on to a small rock and clung on for several hours in a fierce gale.

When the dawn broke their plight was seen from the Longstone lighthouse, a mile away, where Grace Darling, the daughter of the lighthouse-keeper was watching. She and her father launched their boat. After a fierce struggle nine survivors were brought to safety.

The coble, in which Grace Darling and her father made the rescue, which has been stowed away in stables for nearly a century has now been placed in the Grace Darling Museum at Bamburgh, together with many relics including the large-brimmed beaver hat in which she was depicted in engravings, a chair presented to her by the third Duchess of Northumberland, and a letter from the proprietor of the Adelphi Theater, London, offering her £10 a week and expenses to appear on his stage.

The Museum has been built almost adjoining the cottage where Grace Darling was born, and within sound of the sea. The Longstone Lighthouse, in which she lived, still flashes its warning over the rocky coast. A tablet has been fixed to the wall of the room in which she used to sleep. C. S.

GRACE DARLING
From the Painting by Brooks
Rischgitz Art Studios

Where "Mound Men" Dwelt

A THOUSAND YEARS AGO, more or less, the forefathers of certain tribes of modern Oklahoma Indians were accustomed to assemble, anthropologists believe, in strange ceremonial costumes that included feather robes decorated with shell beads in shapes of disc, barrel, and hourglass. Large ear-spool ornaments, three inches in diameter, fashioned of stone and sheathed in copper, hung from the tribesmen's ears.

This summer, an assortment of well-preserved relics of these tribal ceremonies was placed on display in a museum at the University of Oklahoma at Norman. The specimens had been taken from an excavation near Spiro, Okla., by a party of workers under the direction of Dr. Forrest E. Clements, associate professor of anthropology at the University of Oklahoma. These relics reveal the culture of the extinct Lower Mississippi tribes of Indians, popularly referred to as the Mound Builders. Using a Works Progress Administration grant for funds, a corps of 70 men made a systematic exploration of the Spiro mound.

* * *

Many of the ceremonial pipes found were carved to represent human figures, but do not have the hideous faces that are often characteristic of ceremonial effigies used by aboriginal races. Wooden masks of carved cedar wood, inlaid with shell and sheathed with copper, were found in the burial mound.

"The masks probably were used in some sort of magic or religious ceremony," Professor Clements thinks.

Weapons uncovered include thin, chipped-stone blades two feet long, hewn from chert. There is one blade of translucent blue chalcedony and several polished stone maces of green serpentine. These might have served as the priest's badge of office. Excavators discovered in the tomb large collections of projectile points of hard chert quartz, all arranged to point in the same direction.

Figures of conventional eagles, two feet high, made of native, unsmelted copper, with the designs in repoussé work, were found. These, together with other copper specimens, lend weight to the supposition that the Mound Builders carried on a river trade with tribes from the Great Lakes region. The kind of copper used is native to the Michigan area. Shell decorations include large sea shells fashioned into gorgets, probably brought from the Gulf of Mexico by Indian traders. Engraved sea shells, about five inches in diameter, have intricate designs of Indian dancers and dueling warriors.

* * *

Pottery found includes large, flaring bowls that probably were used for food. Some of this pottery is decorated with red slips and parallel bands around the tops. Other pieces have double scrolls filled with punctuates. Elaborate decorations with incised designs were used on some pieces. Included are round-bottom bowls, flat-bottom jars, water bottles, and vases.

The village site, which was uncovered three feet below the surface, is fairly well preserved. It reveals floor plans of 23 houses in which the hard-baked, clay floors are intact. Parts of the walls remain. Cedar logs about six inches in diameter, set about a foot apart, which served as supports and foundations, are still standing, arranged in rectangles corresponding to the outlines of houses. Dr. Clements thinks that the houses were constructed by crossing the cedar posts at the top with horizontal strips of timber and covering the walls and roof with wood or mud.

Discoveries similar to those at Spiro have been made at several places in a 500-mile area, ranging from Platte County, north of Kansas City, Mo., to southern Ohio.

* * *

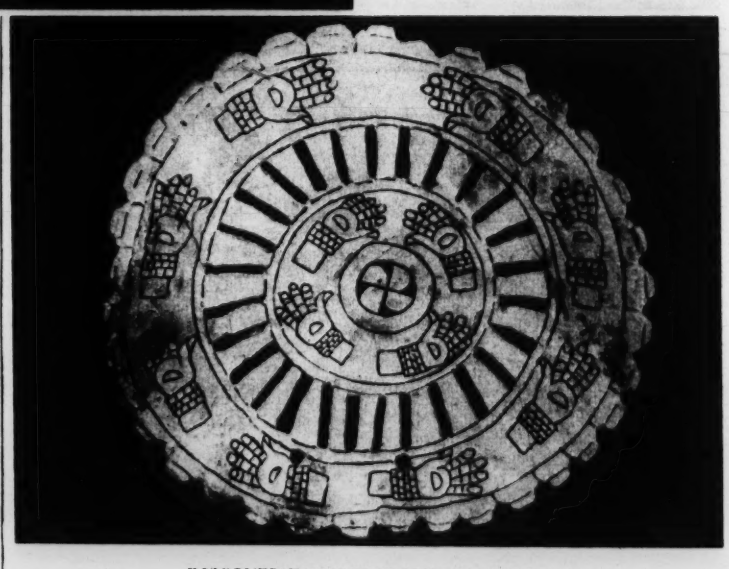
This early tribe lived near the place which is now called Spiro, from 700 to 1,200 years ago. Their culture is similar in some respects to that in southern Ohio, which is known as the "Hopewell Culture." This was the highest attainment of early man on the American continent north of the Mayan civilization of Yucatan, according to Prof. Warren K. Moorhead, archaeologist, who excavated the Hopewell Mounds in Ross County, Ohio, 35 years ago.

* * *

"The Mound Builders who lived at Spiro are probably the ancestors of some modern tribes of Oklahoma Indians, but scientists are not yet able to classify them," Dr. Clements explains. The direct ancestors of the modern Pawnee and Wichita tribes of Indians lived in what is now Choctaw and Garvin Counties in Oklahoma during the late Caddoan period, approximately 650 years ago. They are the only prehistoric Oklahoma Indians that scientists have been able to link with the modern races.

By discoveries such as those at Spiro, anthropologists hope eventually to trace the history not only of the Mound Builders, but of their kinsmen, the Bluff Dwellers, Pit Dwellers, Basket Makers, and early Pueblos.

G. E. RAY



DISCOVERIES AT THE SPIRO MOUNDS
Ceremonial Pipe in the Shape of a Large Frog. Above, a Decorative Shell Gorget, Five Inches in Diameter, and a Conventional Eagle, Two Feet High, Made of Unsmelted Copper, Which Is Believed to Have Been Carried Down the River From the Great Lakes Region

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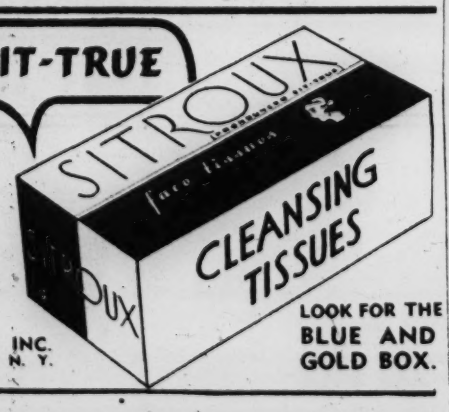

LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX.

. . Music . .

(Continued from Page 3)

camp enjoyed more happiness. It is evident everywhere. In two days we heard no voice raised in anger, never witnessed a quarrel, not even the mild sort of scrap one would think inevitable with 200 energetic boys and girls bustling around.

Last year a 17-year-old youth came to camp, his head hanging low, his tongue tied up in stammering knots, apparently afraid of his own shadow. He had fallen so far behind in his classes that brothers four and five years younger had outstripped him. By the end of the season this once-timid youngster was not only playing the clarinet but was high-stepping in front of the band as a drum major!

* * *

With a multitude of melodies and tunes in the air, you wonder how the boys and girls can play different songs on different instruments only a few feet apart and not distract one another.

We expressed our amazement to Dr. Maddy.

"That's just what we're trying to do here, teach all musical instruments at once," he explained. "It makes it possible to reach the masses with our teaching."

To illustrate his methods, Dr. Maddy took us to the beginner's class. Although every student coming to Interlochen can play some instrument, many like to learn a second. Twenty-eight children of varying ages were seated in rows playing a dozen different instruments, from horns and violas to flutes and accordions. They would play the same bars together, then stop while one soloed and the rest kept time by singing. After one such solo venture, the teacher gestured. Sadly, a lad got up and changed seats with the girl in front.

Dr. Maddy explained. The seats in the classrooms, band and orchestra are allotted through competition. In classrooms the coveted chairs are in the rear, in the band and orchestra in the front. Regularly the players do their solos—and change their seats. In class the teacher decides; in the orchestra the players themselves vote on who is to sit in front.

* * *

Dr. Maddy and Mr. Giddings are proud that they have been able to run a co-educational camp for a decade without serious difficulty. The discipline is strict. Everyone in camp—students, counsellors, and faculty members—wear the same clothes, blue shirts and corduroy trousers. The boys and girls live in separate camps, half a mile apart. They mingle during the day at meals, in the classrooms, around the camp. Saturday night is dance night.

Reveille sounds at 7. Breakfast is preceded by setting-up exercises, bedmaking, and inspection. Classes start at 8:30 and run until 12:20, when they break off for lunch, to be resumed at 1:30, and then until the evening meal at 6 p. m. Few classes are scheduled for the evenings but the practice huts in the woods and around the cottages are filled. At 9:30 all the boys and girls must be in their camps; at 10 all lights must be out.

In the Milky Way

The Milky Way galaxy, of which the earth and its sun are a part, is approximately 100,000 light-years in diameter. The mass of stars in this system are in a relatively flat disc seen in the night sky as a pathway of light. Dr. Shapley recently disclosed that all the individual stars visible in any but the largest telescopes are members of the same galaxy, forming a gigantic globe with stars as much as 40,000 light-years above and below the main area.

Jack Arnold

NO "YES MEN" AMONG THE BANTU NATIVES
This Little Chap's First Lesson Probably Is "Andiyazi," the Famous African Negative

One Little Word

IT IS SAID that Whitfield, the great English evangelist of the eighteenth century, could reduce an audience to tears or laughter by his pronunciation of the word "Mesopotamia." The Bantu native of South Africa can reduce magistrates, employers, and others set over him to something resembling tears by his pronunciation of the word "Andiyazi."

In its ingenuous meaning, "Andiyazi" would mean "I don't know, and don't intend to know; I didn't see, and didn't intend to see."

If it were merely recalcitrance in his own interest, the adoption of "Andiyazi" (pronounced as near as possible, on-dee-yahz-ee) would be explicable, but it is just as likely to be used to his own hurt. One example is common in the law courts.

A, a native of Umdanzani, has stolen some goats belonging to B, a native of Kei Road. There is no question about A's guilt; the police know it, the magistrate knows it, and, of course, the accused knows it. The clinching question, a mere formality, really, is put to B.

"Will you inform the court whether these goats are yours?"

"Ewe"—"Yes"—is all that should be said. Instead, out from a background of dim, tribal taboos, emerges that obstructing "Andiyazi"—"I don't know; I don't know what you are talking about; I don't know anything"—that one word says.

It isn't a word; it's a wall; and just there the case ends. No question of "contempt of court" arises. The magistrate recognizes, sometimes with exasperation, but generally with a practiced certainty, that the law will be brought to ridicule if he proceeds with the trial, and "A," the miscreant of Umdanzani "gets away with it."

From a philological sense, "andiyazi" is a meaning as well as a word. It is fundamental to the native language, that one such word will contain a "portmanteau" of detail. It stands to reason that no manner of compression can render feasible that "landscape" effect. A meaning is fully thought out, and that meaning permeates and illumines the word. A. C. T.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Training for Peace . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Magazine Section for June 22, in the article "Training for Peace," the author, speaking of himself, says, "When he came to understand the pitiful futility of war he discovered that men were sorely needed for peace. So once more he went to join up. But where? He could find no recruiting office, no instructors, no organization. There was nothing to join."

Nothing to join!—and the Boy Scout Movement calling out for men of vision and often calling in vain! The article continues, "There were several anti-war organizations, but there was not one that set itself to train individuals for peace with the steadfast determination that characterizes the governments training for war. . . . It appears not to have been perceived that the same individual efficiency is needed to give vitality to peace movements."

But is this quite fair to Baden-Powell, who had already perceived this fact very clearly? The organization was there—thanks to him—it was the men who were lacking—men of kindred ideals to help prepare "the mental soil and plant the right seed." And unfortunately the men are still lacking. Only recently the deputy Chief Scout has declared that he "would go to any length to attract good fellows into the movement." A. D. H.

Filey, Yorks, England.

Among Our Contributors . .

A WIDELY KNOWN figure in the large field of voluntary social service in England, SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES brings to bear on social and political problems a wide range of experience. He has served in the Army, was an adviser to the Turkish gendarmerie before the World War, and was a member of the staff of the first British High Commissioner in Palestine. He is closely in touch with international affairs and spent some time in Germany and Austria just after the Anschluss.

A young writer, but one with an interesting background, is SAMUEL LUBELL, who describes Michigan's woodland music camp. Graduated from Columbia University in 1933, he was awarded a Pulitzer scholarship by the School of Journalism, enabling him to spend nearly a year traveling in Europe. Returning, he went to work for the Long Island Daily Press, then joined the staff of the Washington Post, from there moved to the Richmond Times-Dispatch, and later went to the Washington Herald. At present he is on a trip around the United States, the second he has made in five years, seeing things about which he always has been curious.

A professor in the Department of Government at Harvard University, WILLIAM Y. ELLIOTT has written a number of articles for the Weekly Magazine Section. ARGUS is the pen name used by a member of the Monitor staff who interviewed George Lansbury while spending several weeks in London recently. ROLAND HALL SHARP also is a member of the Monitor's staff. During the spring he flew out of Boston and dropped in on most of the countries south of the United States, so that his article this week is based on plenty of personal experience. J. S. BRAITHWAITE is managing representative in Europe for The Christian Science Publishing Society. TULLY NETTLETON is the Monitor's Washington editorial writer, and a frequent contributor to the Magazine.

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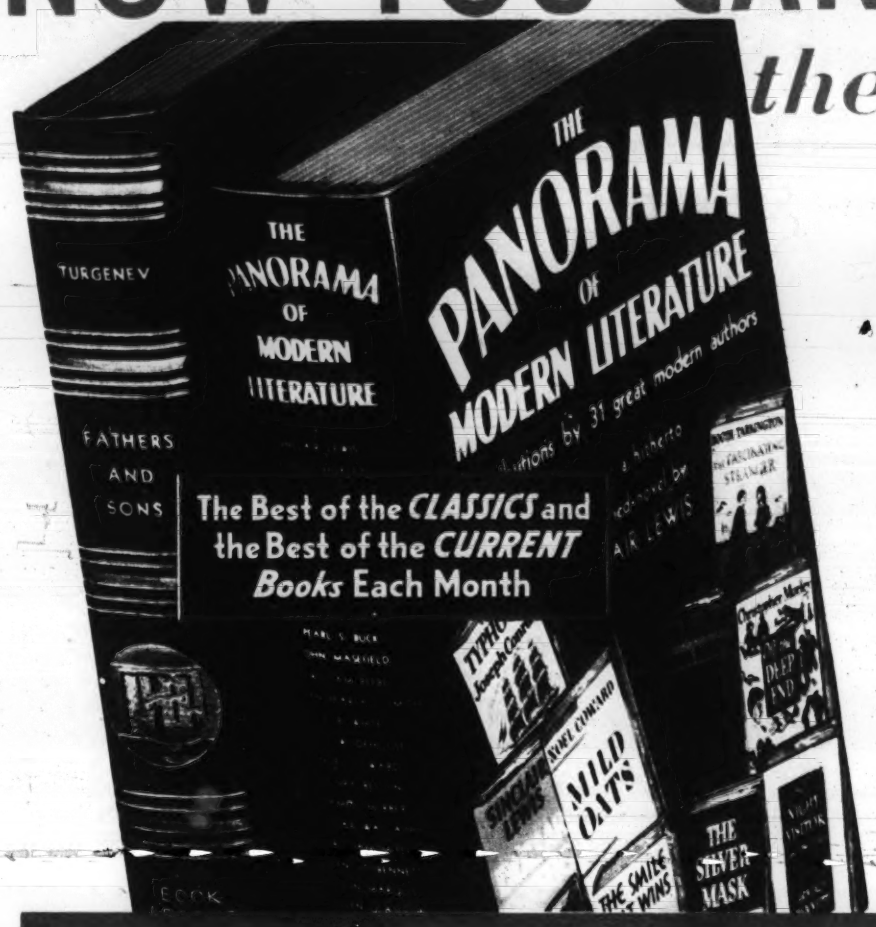
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